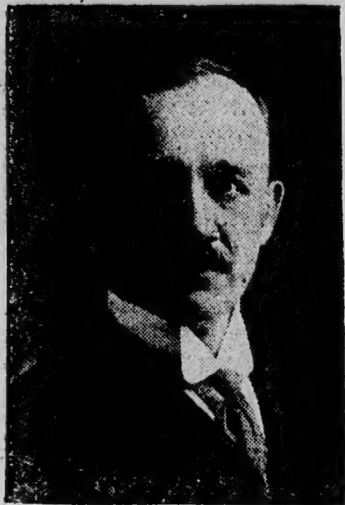


Lieut. Stauffer, M.L.A., Passes Out in Big Battle



The telegram of ill tidings from the battlefields of Europe was again received in Didsbury on Thursday last when Mrs. J. E. Stauffer received word that her husband, Lieut. J. E. Stauffer, M. L. A., had passed out in action on April 10th. No further particulars have been re-

ceived but it is generally supposed that he was in the big battle at Vimy ridge, although this was the first definite news that he was even in France, a letter received by Mrs. Stauffer a short time before she received the telegram stating that he expected to leave for France soon.

The news came as a distinct shock to the community because of its entire unexpectedness, as so many of our boys have been at the front for so long before word has been received of their being in action.

His heroic death will go down in the history of Didsbury and Canada as another who made every sacrifice to do his share for the cause of liberty and righteousness. As it is well known he joined the battalion which was formed in the Red Deer district last year, leaving for England last fall. The battalion was split up and put into other units which left most of the officers without positions. But Joe was determined to do his duty and although, according to reports, he had the chance to come back to Canada on recruiting duty

in the west he gave up his chance of safety and signed up as a private to go over to France, thereby showing that he was every inch a man when it came to the final decision.

Didsbury and the whole constituency will honor the memory of their late member in the Alberta Legislative Assembly of which he had the honor of being Deputy Speaker, and will also extend to Mrs. J. E. Stauffer sincere sympathy in the loss of her brave husband.

Joseph Emmet Stauffer, M. L. A., was born at Mannasas, Virginia, in 1874, of Canadian parents, descendants of German Swiss stock who were U. E. loyalists. He came to Canada with his parents when he was very young and received his education at Kitchener, (Berlin) Ont., coming to Alberta about fifteen years ago and settling at Didsbury where he taught school, being the first teacher in the present town of Didsbury. After giving up the school Joe homesteaded a quarter section a few miles east of town and also took up the real estate and insurance business. In the earlier days he was also homestead inspector for a very large stretch of country, and his work at that time made him a large number of friends in the district by his cheerfulness and sympathy in the troubles of the early settlers. The village of Didsbury also received a large share of his attention. He was Secretary of the Board of Trade for some years, and a very active participant in any undertaking for the progress of the town. When the government formed the L. I. D.'s into Municipalities Joe was made Secretary-Treasurer of Mountain View Municipality by that Council and very largely through his efforts in the first year or two of its existence the foundation of its present prosperity was laid. In 1909 he first came out as nominee for the Liberal party for the Didsbury constituency in the local house, one of his opponents being Don Heibert, a former partner and great friend, who had represented the constituency from 1905, defeating Mr. Heibert (Ind. Cons.) and Mr. Sam Scarlet (Cons.) by a big majority. He was again elected in 1913, his opponent being another former partner and friend, Mr. G. B. Sexsmith. After returning to the Legislature he was made Deputy Speaker of the house which position he has held ever since.

Besides his wife, who resides in Didsbury, Joe leaves a mother, two brothers and three sisters who mourn the loss of a loving husband, son and brother who has made the supreme sacrifice for humanity.

Old Timers Leave Didsbury

Gradually the real old-timers of Didsbury are leaving their stamping grounds and seeking pastures new after the strenuous and exciting times of helping to form this once rough district into a modern and wealthy farming community.

The new departures are Mr. and O. W. Hembling, who have disposed of their town home and farm property east of town and left on Monday for their new home at Oyama, near Vernon, B. C., where they have secured a fine little fruit ranch. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hembling have not been in the best of health for some time and it is to be hoped that the change will benefit them.

They came to Didsbury eighteen years ago and have lived here continuously ever since. They have always been deeply interested in whatever was undertaken for the welfare of the town and district, and

while Mr. Hembling's interests in his farm property have taken up his attention for the last few years he had taken a very keen interest in the affairs of the town.

Mr. Hembling has been a member of the School Board, Board of Trade and was for a number of years one of our most progressive Councillors. He built the Didsbury Opera House and at one time conducted the largest implement and feed business in town. He was also one of the first contractors and a large number of farm and town buildings testify to his ability in this line.

A very large number of residents of the district regret their departure but wish them every success in their new location, and they will always find the latch string out if they return at any time.

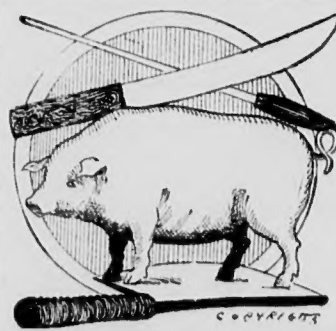
Sudden Death of Mr. P. H. Lantz

Death made another sudden visit to a home in Didsbury on Saturday night last when Mr. P. H. Lantz was suddenly stricken unconscious and passed away at midnight without recovering consciousness, cerebral hemorrhage being the cause of death, although he had been suffering with heart trouble for some time.

Mr. Lantz has been in poor health for some time but kept up and around right until the last, helping his son who was in town on Saturday afternoon unloading hay and doing other little chores.

He was 49 years and 3 months old and came to Didsbury eleven years ago from Iowa with his wife and son, settling in the Neapolis district. He gave up farming about 3 years ago because of Mrs. Lantz's ill health and also his own and acted as manager and buyer for the U. F. A. in town for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Lantz went to the States for a visit last fall and while there consulted a specialist who told him that nothing could be done. In conversation with the Editor just a day or two before his death when making some donations to the different funds, Mr. Lantz complained of

(Continued on last page)



N. WEICKER

DEALER IN

Live Stock and Fresh Beef

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY
Didsbury, -o- Alberta

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall
Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,756.90
Town collections per P. R.
Reed 82.75
\$1839.65

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 444.35
Westerdale Sunday School per
C. A. Fessenden..... 3 10
H. Kneiss per E. B. Parker. 15 00
\$462.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$ 389.75
E. B. Parker..... 5 00
\$394.75

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—Imported registered Shire stallion; good and sure stock getter; heavy boned horse. Apply Didsbury Pioneer.

DON'T FORGET we deliver flour to any part of town free of charge. Telephone 126. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

GOOD SEED OATS for sale. Home germination test 98 per cent, which can be seen at my home in Didsbury; 65c per bushel; Levi Snyder, phone 75, Didsbury. a18p

SEED WHEAT—A small quantity of Marquis Seed Wheat from the Noble farm at Lethbridge, for sale. McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.

ONE TEAM of heavy brood mares with foal, for sale. Apply S. J. Miller.

EGGS—A limited number of eggs for hatching of the following breeds: Barred Rock, Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. Will be on sale for a short time only. The Better Way Poultry Yards, Didsbury, or Apply Mrs. M. Weber.

FOR SALE—Extra good grade Shorthorn bull, coming 6 years old, weight about 1800 lbs. James Hose good, Didsbury.

WANTED—Eggs. We will pay the highest cash price. A. A. Perrin, egg dealer, Didsbury.

GRAHAM AND RYE FLOURS are amongst our specialties. They are guaranteed. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

WANTED—Some party to break 100 acres. For information write C. Deadrick, Olds, or phone R 207.

GOOD SEED OATS for sale. Government germination test; price 50c; cleaned 60c per bushel. Phone 513. Didsbury, after 7 p.m. J. E. Liesemer.

YOU CAN GET whole wheat flour at the Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

FOR SALE—350 bushels Sensation seed oats, uncleaned, test 89 in six days. Price 50c per bushel. Levi Siebert, Siebertville.

WANTED—A few young suckling calves. Apply Box 358, Didsbury. a25p

GOOD FLOUR which makes delicious pastry can be secured at the Maple Leaf Flour mills. Try it.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds. Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

N. A. COOK

(SUCCESSOR TO ADAMS & HUNTINGER)

BUTCHER

I will have a lot of choice young beef to arrive at once which I will sell at:

Fronts - 13c per lb.
Hind Quarters - 16c per lb.

I am also paying 14c per lb. for Hides. Give me a call
We pay highest possible CASH PRICES for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Advantages of Co-operative Live Stock Shipping

The rapid development of this movement is indication of its benefits. Farmers and stockmen in any community will find it advantageous to organize and ship to this company for sale at highest possible market prices. Our expert organization and knowledge of best market conditions plus your co-operation works to mutual advantage.

So successful has our organization at Calgary been in securing better returns for our customers that we have opened a Live Stock Department in the Edmonton Stock Yards.

Individuals or organized communities dealing through us, will save time, labor and money.

Write to-day for booklet: "The Way To Market or Guide to Live Stock Shipping".

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary



PINK EYE
Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Best kidney remedy. Sold by all druggists. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," Free.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Oshesh, Ind., U. S. A.

SCRAP METAL Highest prices paid
for Old Iron of All
Kinds, Lead, Bottles, Rags, Sacks, and Horsehair. Write us for
full information. Established 1894.
DOMINION METAL EXPORTING COMPANY
Phone St. John 2788
Cor. Salter & Sutherland, Winnipeg

**BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed**
Mailed free to any address by
the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 & 2, N.S.
Used in French
Hospitals with
great success. Cures CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VIGOR,
WIM KIDNEY, BLADDER DISEASES, BLOOD POISON,
PILES, EITHER NO DRUGS OR BY MAIL. \$1 POST 4 CTS.
FOLLOWER CO. 30 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK OR LYMAN BROS.
TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLEME
MED. CO. HAVERTON RD. HAVERTON LONDON W.B.
TRY NEW DRUGS (EAST LONDON) FORMERLY, EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON
DRUGS GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

The Great American Desert
When the Utah prohibition law be-
comes effective one can go from
ocean to ocean, 3,500 miles, without
seeing a saloon. Starting from Wil-
mington, N. C., the traveller on this
houseless highway could traverse
North Carolina, South Carolina,
Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Ar-
kansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado,
Utah, Idaho and Oregon.—American
Issue.

**ANY CORN LIFTS OUT
DOESN'T HURT A BIT!**

No foolishness! Lift your corns
and calluses off with fingers
—It's like magic!

Soft corns, hard corns, soft corns
or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly
be lifted right out with the fingers if
you apply upon the corn a few drops
of freezone, says a Cincinnati author-
ity.

For little cost one can get a small
bottle of freezone at any drug store,
which will positively rid one's feet of
every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moisture
in the corn and does not irritate the
surrounding skin while ap-
plying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest
many of our readers. If your druggist
hasn't any freezone tell him to surely
get a small bottle for you from his
wholesale drug house.

A Home Truth

Henpeck (to son)—I can't under-
stand you giving your mother so
much impudence. I never dared talk
back to my mother.

Son—No, and you wouldn't dare to
talk back to my mother, either.

Miller's Worm Powders are par ex-
cellence the medicine for children
who are found suffering from the
ravages of worms. They immedi-
ately alter the stomachic conditions un-
der which the worms subsist and
drive them from the system, and, at
the same time, they are tonic in
their effect upon the digestive organs,
restoring them to healthful operation
and ensuring immunity from further
disorders from such a cause.

If People Will Herd in Cities

It is unfortunate, of course, that
more of the ultimate consumer's cash
does not reach the producer, but if
that individual will insist upon living
in congested centres of population,
remote from fields, gardens, orchards
and feedlots, he need not expect
cheap foodstuffs, vegetables, meats
and fruits for the present at least.
Those who live on the land certainly
have the best of existing conditions,
so far as the table is concerned, and
that is the beginning of all creature
comfort.—Brokers' Gazette.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled
and Use at Home

LONDON. Do you wear glasses? Are
you a victim of eye strain or other eye weak-
nesses? If so, you will be glad to know
that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope
for you. Many whose eyes were failing say
they have had their eyes restored through the
principle of this wonderful free prescription.
One man says, after trying it: "I was almost
blind; could not see to read at all. Now I
can read everything without any glasses and
my eyes do not water any more. At night
they would pain dreadfully; now they feel
fine all the time. It was like a miracle to
me." A lady who used it says: "The atmos-
phere seemed hazy with or without glasses,
but after using this prescription for fifteen
days everything seems clear. I can even read
fine print without glasses." It is believed
that thousands who wear glasses can now dis-
card them in a reasonable time and multitudes
more will be able to strengthen their eyes
so as to be spared the trouble and expense of
ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many
descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by

Barn Fires

Lack of Windows an Incentive to
Dangerous Practices

In any statement of buildings de-
stroyed by fire, barns and stables oc-
cupy a prominent place. One of the
chief reasons for this is the neces-
sary use of lanterns and other lights.
In many barns artificial light must be
used at almost all hours, with the re-
sultant element of danger.

There is nothing more dangerous
than a lighted match in a barn, with,
probably, loose straw or hay on the
floor, and everything as dry as tinder.

Daylight is one of the cheapest of
our natural resources, and it is easily
transmitted. While making use of
daylight, farmers will at the same
time remove a very serious element
of fire danger—a cause of fires in
barns and stables which can only be
charged to pure carelessness.

To whom it may concern: This is
to certify that I have used MIN-
NARD'S LINIMENT myself as well
as prescribed it in my practice where
a liniment was required and have
never failed to get the desired effect.
C. A. KING, M.D.

The Lady Bank Clerk

The lady bank clerk had completed
her first week, and a friend asked her
how she liked the work. "Oh, it's
beautiful!" said the girl. "I'm at a
branch where nearly all the people
we know have accounts, and it's so
nice to see how little money some of
your friends have in the bank."

The Beauty of a Clear Skin.—The
condition of the liver regulates the
condition of the blood. If the liver
causes impurities in the blood
and these show themselves in blem-
ishes on the skin, Parnelle's Vege-
table Pills in acting upon the liver
act upon the blood and a clear,
healthy skin will follow. Intelligent
use of this standard medicine. Ladies,
who will fully appreciate this prime
quality of these pills, can use them
with the certainty that the effect will
be most gratifying.

Spain Provides For National Parks

The Spanish government has enacted
a law providing for the creation of
national parks. All exceptionally pic-
turesque regions, forests or lands
that the State may select for this pur-
pose are to be considered part of the
park system. Access to them will be
facilitated by suitable means of com-
munication. The natural beauty of
the parks, their fauna and flora, as
well as geological or water features
of interest, will be protected from
destruction, deterioration, or deface-
ment.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neural- gia.

"Save and Lend"

To save and lend is a motto which
compared with what hundreds of
thousands of soldiers of the Empire
are doing every day; that, however,
at least we can do. If there cannot
be in Mr. Lloyd George's fine sentence,
be equality of sacrifice, there can be
equality of service. Here is the op-
portunity; if we shrink from our re-
sponsibility we fail the Empire in its
supreme moment.—The Times of En-
gland.

The Australian Rabbit

When the native Australian or the
long-time resident hears the cry,
"Rabbit, wild rabbit! Rabbit!" he
knows that he can also get a cheap
dinner that will also taste good, for
the rabbit huckster is going by. But
rabbits are not now nearly so cheap
as they were before the war. The de-
mand for meat of any kind has raised
the price. The supply, however, is
almost inexhaustible, and since re-
frigeration and canning have been un-
dertaken on a large scale rabbit flesh
has become an important item in the
food supply of the world. One Aus-
tralian firm last year canned 385,636
rabbits, and millions go to England
and other countries in cold storage.

CURE COWS' CAKED BAGS

With
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by all Dealers
Douglas & Company, Nanawee, Ont.

A Landmark in History

The revolution in Petrograd may
easily prove one of the greatest in-
cidents in the war, one of the decisive
facts in determining German defeat,
and one of the landmarks in human
history, as it indicates bringing 180-
000,000 of people within the frontiers
of democracy. For Germany any up-
rising of the Russian people would be
a defeat beyond all compare, be-
cause the national will of the Rus-
sian people at all times has been to
drive the Germans out of Russia—
both the German armies and the
German influence. If Russia has at
last awakened, if Russia has at last,
through patriotic Russian leaders,
taken charge of her government, her
army and her resources, we are
bound to see a recrudescence of Rus-
sian victory at the frontier and a
complete change in the whole pros-
pect of the war.—The Tribune.

MARCH WEATHER RHEUMATIC WEATHER

Victims Can Cure Themselves With
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

With the coming of March people
who are afflicted with rheumatism
begin to have unpleasant reminders
of their trouble. The weather is
changeable—balmy and springlike one
day, raw, cold and piercing the next.
It is such sudden changes of weather
that sets the pangs and tortures of
rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica go-
ing. But it must be borne in mind
that although weather conditions
start the pains, the trouble is deeply
rooted in the blood, and can only be
cured through the blood. All the lo-
cations and liniments in the world can't
cure rheumatism. Rubbing may seem
to ease the pain while you are rub-
bing, but there its value ends. Only
through the blood can you cure rheu-
matism. That's why Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills have so many thousands
of cures of this trouble to their credit.
The new, rich blood which they
actually make drives out the poison-
ous acid and rheumatism is vanquished.
Among many sufferers from
rheumatism who have been cured by
this medicine is Mr. C. H. McGee,
freight shed foreman for the G.T.R.,
at Peterboro, who says:—"In the
course of my work I am naturally
exposed to all kinds of weather, with
the result that about two years ago I
contracted rheumatism which set-
tled in my legs. At times I could
hardly walk, and often had to quit
my day's work owing to the stiffness
and the pain. I tried different reme-
dies without getting any help until I
began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. I used six boxes of these and
can say that I am about as well as
ever I was. I still take the pills oc-
casional, and I hope that my expe-
rience may be of benefit to some other
rheumatic sufferer."

If you suffer from rheumatism, or
any other disease of the blood, begin
to cure yourself today with Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all
medicine dealers or by mail, at 50
cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50
from The Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., Brockville, Ont.

German Efficiency a Curse

Germany's efficiency is granted.
That, from the beginning of its de-
velopment, it was a mere appanage
of German militarism has been the
curse. Bismarck accepted the Hohen-
zollern dynasty as a necessary evil.
The Hohenzollern accepted Bismarck
as a temporary means to an end,
the efficiency ship was well under
way the pilot was dropped. The en-
tire economic system of Germany is
pledged, perforce, to the spirit of ag-
grandizement and conquest. "My no-
ble army!" has been the unbroken
expression of the Kaiser. Chemists,
inventors, herd professors, captains of
industry have fallen meekly into the
trap.—Washington Post.

Aunt—Won't you have some more
cake, Willie?
Willie (on a visit)—No thank you.
Aunt—You seem to be suffering
from loss of appetite.
Willie—It ain't that. I'm suffering
from politeness.

W. N. U. 1152

LOWER PRICED

ONION SEED HIGH GRADE TESTED ONION SEED
AT ONE DOLLAR A POUND LESS
THAN LAST YEAR. SOW 5 lbs. SEED
PER ACRE. AVERAGE CROP 500 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Yellow Globe Danvers Onion, black seedoz. 25c, lb. \$2.10
5 lbs. \$9.25.
Giant Yellow Prizetaker Onion, black seedoz. 25c, lb. \$2.10
5 lbs. \$9.25.
Large Red Wethersfield Onion, black seedoz. 25c, lb. \$2.00,
5 lbs. \$9.25.
Market Maker Golden Globe Onion, ..oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10, 5 lbs. \$9.25
Early Yellow Danvers Onion, black seedoz. 20c, lb. \$1.90,
5 lbs. \$8.25.
Southport White Globe Onion, black seedoz. 40c, lb. \$4.00,
Red Globe Prizewinner Onion, black seedoz. 25c, lb. \$2.10,
5 lbs. \$9.25.
Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts.....lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70
XXX Guernsey Parsnip, fine smooth rootsPkg. 10c, oz. 20c,
4 oz. 50c.
Detroit Dark Red Table Beet (round) ...Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c
Chantenay Red Table CarrotPkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 65c
Rust Proof Dwarf Black Wax Butter Beanslb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25
Early White Cory Sweet Table Cornlb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50
London Long Green Cucumber (great cropper)Pkg. 5c,
oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40c.
XXX Solid Head LettucePkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 75c
Improved Beefsteak TomatoPkg. 10c, 1-2 oz. 35c, oz. 60c
XXX Scarlet Oval Radish (mild, crisp) Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c
Little Marvel Garden Bush Peas, very early4 oz. 15c, lb. 40c
Early Branching Asters, Crimson, Pink, White or Mixed ..Pkg. 10c
Mammoth Fringed Cosmos, mixed colorsPkg. 10c
XXX Mammoth Verbenas, superb mixture of colorsPkg. 10c
XXX Spencer Giant Sweet Peas, all shades mixedPkg. 15c
oz. 35c.

"Pakro" Seedtape. "You plant it by the Yard."
2 pkts. for 25c. Ask for descriptive list.

Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All. Delivery Free in Canada.

Order through your LOCAL DEALER or direct from

RENNIE'S SEEDS WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED
394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg
ALSO AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, VANCOUVER

An Aerial Battle

Airmen in Fleets Fought While
Thousands Gazed

The Paris Liberte's correspondent
on the Somme gives an account of
an aerial battle which took place over
the German lines near Baupenne, the
fluctuations of which were followed
by thousands of anxious spectators.
The battle was joined at a height of
9,000 feet. The German fleet con-
sisted of at least 38 Fokkers and
Rumpfers, while there were only 30
British machines.

The issue hung long in the balance.
The first to be put out of action was
a Fokker. It whirled giddily for a
moment, burst into flames, and then
crashed to the ground. Soon after-
wards a British biplane was badly
hit. Next two German aeroplanes
came to grief at a short distance
from their line. The British airmen
displayed very great superiority and
in the end remained masters of the
air, pursuing the enemy with the ut-
most daring. The enemy squadrons
were completely routed with losses
considerably greater than those sus-
tained by the British.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is ap-
plied to a corn or wart it kills the
roots and the callosity comes out
without injury to the flesh.

The Very Best

"What's the best perfume you
have?"
"Extract of potato, \$6 an ounce,"
said the druggist.—Buffalo Express.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc

In the Barber's Chair
A man stepped into a barber's shop
the other day and as he was being
shaved the following dialogue took
place between him and the operator:
Barber—Have you ever been here
for a shave before, sir?
Customer—Yes, once.
Barber—But I do not remember
your face.
Customer—No, I suppose not, it's
healed up.

This language is queer
That we speak beyond doubt.
When man's burning with rage
Then we say he's put out.

WOMEN'S NERVES

Women, more than men, have excitable nerves, because
tiring work and physical strain tax their more delicate
nervous systems and bring premature age and chronic
weakness—unless treated intelligently.

Drug-laden pills and alcoholic concoctions cannot build up a
woman's strength, but the concentrated medicinal food properties in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

build strength from its very source and are helping thousands
of women to gain control of their nerve power—overcome
tiredness, nervousness, impatience and irritability.

SCOTT'S is a liquid-food—free from drugs.



Scott & Bowse, Toronto, Ont.

89-7



EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
IS ISSUING a new policy contract which will give your beneficiary a guaranteed monthly income for life. Write for pamphlet.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

FORMULATING PLANS FOR PROPER CARE OF THE RETURNED SOLDIER

LORD SHAUGHNESSY TELLS WHAT CANADA NEEDS

Suit the Work for the Man, and Give the Man Skill for his Work
—Brains and Boldness Required in the Development
Of the Problem of Placing the Returned Men

Lord Shaughnessy may be best known now as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. When the inner history of the war comes to be written he will be still better known as one of the effective organizers of victory. From the beginning he threw his energy, and directed the energies of many of his staff, into the national cause.

When asked for a statement as to Canada's greatest needs at this critical time, especially in making arrangements for returned soldiers, Lord Shaughnessy said in part:

The return of our soldiers will be a tremendous opportunity for the country. Shall we seize it, or bungle and miss it? That will be the test of the quality of Canadian statesmanship.

We have always wanted men to develop the country. Well, there they are, or will be—ready to our hand. Immigration is desirable, but uncertain. These men of ours will come home as a matter of course.

They will not come back exactly the same as they were, but some people have an absurdly exaggerated idea of the change we may expect. The slacker has been improved by discipline, and the downright steady man has certainly not been turned into a slacker. Taken as a whole, the men who return able-bodied will be found better men than ever, physically and mentally—more hardy, self-reliant and enterprising; their minds widened by experience. Some of them will naturally take a little time to settle down and get their bearings. But that will be only a passing phase.

I take for granted that the present system of getting ex-soldiers employment will be greatly improved and developed, for it is barely able to place the few thousands already with us. But even if the system is so improved that every man returning after the war gets some sort of a job, it does not follow that we shall have any great cause to boast. We shall have achieved a negative success; but we must aim at something higher, a more positive success.

There is too much haphazard employment, at the best of times; and with a flood of men having to be placed simultaneously there is a greatly increased danger of shoving them into places without enough regard to suitability. Putting round pegs into square holes does not pay.

Having still some time to prepare, there will be no excuse if we do not devise schemes of employment which will use a high percentage of each man's capacity, instead of a low percentage.

The man and his employer and the country at large will all gain by this. The man can make most by work that he is interested in, and has skill for. The industry that he is engaged in prospers by his good work, and the country as a whole prospers or suffers according to the prosperity or depression of its various industries.

I am glad to hear that the National Service Commission is taking steps to discover the previous trade or calling of each man now under arms, and his intentions or capacities for his future career, at any rate in the matter of agriculture. This is the foundation industry of the whole country. Farming should be made so profitable, by educational and financial aid, and the social conditions of rural life should be so improved, that thousands of men with natural inclinations that way will be attracted to agriculture and will succeed at it.

But even when that is done, the great majority of the men will have to be provided for in other kinds of work. I should like to see thousands of them, not now highly skilled, given special training to equip them with the skill they lack. I am sure it would pay the country to give it them.

We must use brains and ingenuity in forming our plans for doing the best that can be done for—and with—the returning men.

Good people often say to them, "Nothing is too good for you." It is easy to talk like that, in vague generalities. But we have got to come down to particulars, and find out in detail what is best for the men—yes, and for each particular man, with his individual capacities and aptitudes.

By doing that very thing for men returning disabled, the Military Hospitals Commission has given the country a splendid lead. This lead should be followed in dealing with the mass of men returning later on. The benefits of this system should finally be extended to our people generally, so that every boy on leaving school should be directed and helped into the occupation that he can do best in—and trained specially for it, whenever that is by any means possible. In some cases, of course, it is hard to tell what a boy will be most fit for, until long after he leaves school. But even in such a case a good deal can be done to keep him out of work that he is positively unfit for.

The Commission, I notice, gives men a good deal of occupation and instruction, while they are still under medical treatment. In fact, these occupations form part of the curative treatment—a really valuable part. But they also help to develop a man's technical skill. Often they reveal astonishing talents which even the man himself did not know he possessed.

This skill is developed, and these talents are discovered and trained, as they never would have been if the men had not become hospital patients. It is a striking case of getting good out of evil.

I am not surprised to find that many returned soldiers, simply through the training they have had in hospitals, have gone out to take positions better than they ever occupied before.

An extra privilege is given to men who are so incapacitated that they cannot take up their old line of work. They are given special training for a new occupation, in technical colleges or otherwise. And they are helped to choose the occupation most suitable and profitable for them, by the advice of medical and vocational experts. The cost of the training is paid for them, and so is even their maintenance and that of their families, for as long as the training lasts—and a month longer.

It is an admirable system, and I should like to see every man seizing the opportunity who has it offered to him.

Air Comes High

It is inspiring in these hard times when the cost of living is so high to read that Andrew Carnegie has paid \$2,000,000 for a corner lot 190 by 225 feet to prevent a building being put up on it. Thus he gets more fresh air, and that is said to be highly advisable, especially for those who have to live in big cities.—Hartford Courant.

Next Forward Move

The Woman on the Farm Deserves Conveniences and is Gradually Getting Them

Never in the history of The Farmers' Advocate have so many inquiries come to this office regarding water systems and sewage disposal contrivances for country homes. In this issue is published an article dealing with sewage disposal on the farm. Much of this information has been published in these columns on previous occasions, but we are pleased to meet the demand for more information on a subject which interests such a large percentage of our clientele. There is a hopeful sign in the inquiries. Conditions in the farm homes are improving. All too often the farmer has bought new machinery and implements to lighten his work, forgetting about the ceaseless toil of his wife. Too often, also, has the barn been a model of handiness while the house was anything but such. Many a man had running water in his pig pen while the only running water in the house, where his wife toiled without ceasing, was in the attic where the roof leaked and the water soaked through and spoiled the paper in the front room. The woman on the farm deserves conveniences and she is gradually getting them. Running water and sewage disposal are important in farm home comfort, and they are not costly beyond the reach of the farmer.—Farmers' Advocate.

The War's Nerve Centre

Vast Nitrate Deposits in Chile Available to Entente Allies

In an area of 350 miles of arid, barren desert in Chile lies the nerve centre of the great war. It is an unfriendly power had held control of this desert tract, the war would have ended long ago with the crushing of the Entente Allies. It is the famous Chilean nitrate region.

William Howard Russell, a famous English war correspondent, wrote as long ago as 1889: "Without British control of the sodium nitrates of Chile the map of the world would be very different today."

Germany now does not need to depend upon the Chilean nitrate deposits, for the German chemists are making synthetic nitrogen. However, for six months before the outbreak of the war in 1914 Germany had been receiving enormous shipments of sodium nitrate from Chile. It is estimated, in fact, that Germany had on hand 1 million tons of nitrate in August, 1914.

Some engineers say there is enough nitrate in the Chilean desert to supply the world for two hundred years. There are about fifty thousand Chileans employed in the industry. Nothing grows in the region about the nitrate deposits; it is a dead land. To all appearances the Chilean nitrate towns are like the old time Western American mining camps. A great deal of liquor is consumed in the districts and consequently there is considerable lawlessness.

North and Harvey, two British adventurers, originally owned the nitrate concessions, but now the Chilean government controls most of the valuable tract. Chile fought a war with Peru for the northernmost part of the nitrate beds and won. The British, through their financial strength, exercise the greatest control of any foreign power over the fields, though three German brokerage houses were big producers before the war.

Count Reventlow's Language

Count Reventlow is irresponsible. "This is what he says about the United States, 'A great nation without an army to smash a highway robber, a great people who build ships to run them on the rocks.' In one of his most vituperative passages, in his latest personal appeal to the German nation to have confidence in the Divine Word of their War Lord, he adds: 'The bluffing Briton always whines when he sees that he is to be beaten. He knows that we have struck terror into his heart by our daring submarine warships.' Fancy that!"

"Now, if you have it in your head," said the professor, who had explained a theory to his students, "you have it all in a nutshell."

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DUMA BECAME A VITAL FACTOR IN SECURING POLITICAL FREEDOM

WAS ORIGINALLY A SOP FOR THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Notwithstanding the Many Obstacles to Political Reform, the Members of Russian Duma Have Always Taken Advantage Of Freedom of Speech and Voiced the People's Views.

Newfoundland Fisheries

Lack of Tonnage and Loss of Vessels Alarming Fish Exporters

Newfoundland's fish exporters are disturbed over the difficulty of obtaining enough vessels to market their product this year. The fisheries constitute the main industry of the colony, and in normal times a large fleet of schooners and small steamers is engaged throughout the autumn and winter in carrying to Europe and South America fish caught in the spring and summer and cured by being pickled and dried in the sun. The vessels trading principally with Portugal and Spain, Italy and Greece, bring back cargoes of salt from Sicily and Spain.

Until recently the war has not seriously interfered with this trade except for a temporary shutting off of the Greek market by the Entente blockade. Since Jan. 1, however, six fish-carrying vessels have been torpedoed off the Portuguese coast and in the Mediterranean. Fishing agencies here have purchased all vessels at present available, but as the British admiralty has requisitioned many steamers formerly used in the trade there is a growing shortage of tonnage.

The trade will require at least 35,000 tons of salt to cure this year's catch of fish. Thus far only enough ships have been secured to bring in 9,000 tons.

Russia's Treatment of Her Prisoners

At the end of 1916 the prisoners employed in state and agricultural work in Russia numbered 1,138,000. Of these 545,000 were under the jurisdiction of the ministry of agriculture; 294,000 mines and factories; and 169,000 ways and communications. No intoxicating liquors are allowed to prisoners, including officers. Their food is passed by local boards, under instructions laid down by the minister of the interior. No discipline is meted out to prisoners without the consent of the commanding officers. The percentage of complaints by the prisoners has been so small that the American Ambassador at Petrograd was asked to make independent inquiries by Germany, and he reported that in all camps the conditions were most satisfactory.

"Who stood up for Jack when he married Miss Flirtleigh?"
"No one. Everybody called him a fool!"

The unpopularity of the Russo-Japanese war led to an insistent demand from the Liberal and Revolutionary leaders in Russia for a "Constituent Assembly," which should replace the hated bureaucratic regime by democratic institutions, and the Duma was the "sop to public opinion." It has had a checkered career, but, despite the continued opposition of the Czar and his followers, it has forced itself on the administration, until it has become a vital factor in the administration of the affairs of the Empire.

Its short history has been characterized by imprisonments of its leaders of the more radical sections, and assassinations of leading bureaucrats. The first Duma was opened in 1906. It lasted only a few days, when it was dissolved by M. Goremykin, the leader of the Czar's government. The second was opened again the following year, and, to soothe the demands of the members, Mr. Stolypin, the then leader of the government, promised all kinds of reforms; but minor revolutions were the sequence, of much disappointment on the part of the various parties composing the Duma.

The competence of the Russian Duma has been strictly limited. It shared with the Emperor the legislative power, including the discussion and sanctioning of the budget. All measures dealing with the army and the navy were outside its competence; these were not laws, but "administrative rules." The procedure of the house practically placed the control of the legislation in the hands of the ministers. Any member could suggest legislation, but its introduction was at the discretion of the ministers, though the ministers were not responsible to the Duma, but to the Emperor.

But, notwithstanding these obstacles to political reform, the members of Russia's "Popular House" have always taken advantage of freedom of speech, when it existed, and have at least voiced the views of the people.

It has been noticeably on the side of the allies since the war was declared, and has been closed more than once by an Imperial ukase for being "too pronouncedly pro-ally."

"I have never yet had a contribution rejected."
"Writer or churchgoer?"

W. N. U. 1152

MURAD CIGARETTES

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Amargosa

Flying To-day Is Too Easy

Half of the Accidents are the Result
of too Much Assurance

Flying has become so safe and easy that in peace time everyone who can should take it up as a means of travel and recreation, according to General U. S. Branner, Director of Air Organization for the British army.

"Flying today is so easy," said General Branner, "that most pupils are in danger from over-confidence. Half our accidents arise from this cause. Training in aviation from the military point of view is getting more and more complicated, but actual flying from the practical point of view of getting from place to place has become almost as easy and safe as automobile or bicycling."

"People generally ought to learn the elementary principles of handling an airplane. The only factor against general private use of airplanes, especially in Great Britain, is the uncertainty of the weather, but with experience and reliable engines it is possible to fly in almost any weather short of a thick fog, a hurricane, or a violent thunderstorm."

General Branner foresees the development of more and better qualified instructors, more reliable engines, and slower and more deliberate training, after the stress of war is over. "At present," he explained, "there is of necessity a good deal of undue haste. The supply of aviators is forever trying to catch up with the demand, and the demand is forever increasing, both in numbers and quality."

Asked whether any ordinary person could become a really good airplane pilot, General Branner said: "The most unexpected people make good pilots, and very often the most promising ones never attain more than mediocrity in the air. Any sound man with sound nerves—and women too, for that matter—can make a good, useful pilot, but it is only the exceptional individual who will make the really brilliant fighting pilot. Even the physically unsound man can be a good pilot, like the late Lord Lucas, who had a wooden leg."

"As for the best age for training in flying, I think they should begin as young as possible. Generally speaking, eighteen is rather young for the great strain of active service, and I prefer a man of twenty or twenty-five for army aviation work. A man of thirty-five to forty who has lived a hard life and is a good horseman will probably develop into a good pilot quicker than the man of 25 to 30 who has spent his life in an office or in doing nothing, but as a rule the older man will not stand the strain of active service as long as the young man."

"The quality of horsemanship is a useful one in any would-be aviator. The requirements are just the same—good hands, a good head, steady nerves, and judgment. Flying is perhaps a little easier than riding, because one sits in a comfortable armchair in a quiet machine."

No national temperament is so well suited to flying as the British, in General Branner's opinion. "The Englishman may be conservative," he remarked, "but he is certainly the finest airplane pilot in the world. The old British characteristics which made us masters of the sea are intensified in the air—and they will make us masters of the air, in spite of our politics and our system of government and all the many obstructions to progress, which will assuredly spring up as soon as peace is declared."

Turning to the question of casualties in airplane training he said: "A good many deaths are reported in the papers, but when compared with the numbers in training and the number of hours in the air accomplished every day, the price is not great, and in the present stage of aviation the fact must be fearlessly faced that no progress can be made without a certain cost in human life. The extraordinarily few cases of breakage in the air speak well for British construction and inspection. The most common cause of accidents is engine failure, followed by an effort to turn sharply into a possible landing place and losing speed on the turn, which results in a nose-dive. Even good and experienced pilots are prone to do this, and the only cure appears to be the avoidance of engine failures. This will come in peace, when we can devote more energy towards real reliability in the engine instead of extreme lightness and exaggerated performance."

A Despised Calling

A writer has been telling a story of the estimation in which learning was held, only twenty-five years ago, by a large part of the population. It was in Scotland, where Mr. Scott Skirving was enjoying a trip on one of the Clyde steamers. A man on the deck insisted on repeating, to a crowd of unresponsive passengers, "It's a fair world this, a fair world." I asked him, Mr. Skirving says, what he meant by it? Whereupon he replied, "Weel, it's aye a fair world tae a plumber," then suddenly adding, "What's yer trade?" A schoolmaster I replied. "Gie's yer hand," he answered, "I'm fu' o' sympathy. We bairns belang tae a pair despised calling."—London Morning Post.

Stormy Times in Abyssinia Pro-Turkish Emperor of Abyssinia Dethroned in Favor of Menelik's Daughter

Abyssinia has been having a stormy time since the death of Emperor Menelik. In the past few months the new emperor has been deposed, civil war has broken out and several battles have been fought between the factions, in one of which 25,000 men were killed. The new ruler is Empress Zauditu, a daughter of Menelik.

The account of happenings in Abyssinia has just reached London from Europeans living in the capital, Addis Ababa. One letter says: "Lidj Jeassu, the young emperor who succeeded his grandfather, Menelik, had gradually come under Turkish influence and had in many ways offended the Christian population. The legations of the Entente powers in September sent a joint protest and this was followed a few days later, by a meeting of the ministry which declared the emperor deposed and enthroned in his place the Princess Zauditu, with Ras Tafari as regent and help to the throne."

"Things were quiet for a few weeks while the deposed emperor's partisans were gathering. Then suddenly Mikael, ruler of Wollo and the most powerful chief in the country, declared himself in favor of the deposed emperor and marched against Addis Ababa. The first battle was fought some distance outside the capital, where the government army of five thousand men, under Ras Sul-Seged, was virtually annihilated and Seged killed."

"There was a good deal of excitement in the capital, and the legations prepared for attack, but the enemy was slow in appearing and the new empress had time to mobilize a strong force which, under the personal command of the war minister, met the enemy on October 27. The battle lasted all day, and resulted in the enemy's complete rout. The empress's side had ten thousand killed out of sixty thousand engaged, while the enemy is said to have lost fifteen thousand killed."

"The manner of fighting was primitive. At first they fired with rifles, but, becoming tired of this, they threw these weapons aside and dashed at one another with scimitars and spears."

"There was great rejoicing in Addis Ababa over the outcome of the battle, and on the return of the victorious army a grand review was held by the empress in person."

"Each chief rode at the head of his men, and, as he approached the empress, he dismounted, drew his sword and danced about her, shouting the deeds he had done. This was kept up until the chief became exhausted when he prostrated himself and withdrew."

Another Literary Effort

Crown Prince Quits Fighting For Writing

The German Crown Prince has been invalided to Potsdam, according to the latest report from a neutral source, and is there employing his enforced leisure in composing a book on the war.

It appears that this is the Prince's third venture into authorship. The first was his "Hunting Diary" of 1912, in which he gave his experiences at shooting parties in Scotland, Germany, Austria, Italy, India and Ceylon. The second was his egregious "Germany in Arms," of 1913, in which, although the Kaiser personally read the proofs, he committed an indiscretion on almost every page.

In this book, the future boaster of the fall of Verdun, posed as the Apostle of the Sword, and his motto was: "The world does not rest more safely on the shoulders of Atlas than does Germany on her army and navy." It was a most dangerous book, for the whole tone of it was that Germany could satisfy her aspirations only by force of arms.

He repeatedly laid stress on the power and influence of the sword, and he declared that "though the whole world be full of devils, though all other nations rise in arms against us, we shall triumph over them." One of the problems of his book will be to explain "My Failure at Verdun."

Value of Farm Land

Census Office Issues Interesting Report on Farm Values

Statistics provided by the census office at Ottawa place the average value of farm lands held for agricultural purposes throughout the Dominion, and including the value of buildings, at \$41 per acre, as compared with \$40 last year.

British Columbia lands are valued highest at \$118; land in Ontario and Quebec, \$52; Saskatchewan, \$23, and Alberta, \$22; Manitoba, \$32.

Average monthly wages for farm help, including board, were \$43.23 for male help and \$22.46 for female, as against \$37.10 and \$20.20 for 1915.

The average value of horses for Canada is about the same as 1915, with a substantial increase in the value of other animals. The total value of farm animals in Canada is \$798,544,000, as compared with \$746,246,000 in 1915.

She—Can a man tell when a woman loves him?
He—He can, but he ought not to.

Britain's Financial Achievements

What Counts in the Long Run More
Than a Standing Army

More and more do the astounding financial operations of England stagger the human mind. Upon the dizzy top of a sixteen-billion-dollar national debt that country swiftly and with apparent ease places another three and a half billions. The world has witnessed nothing in the past like these stupendous loans. In a day Great Britain floats a larger debt than the total debt of the United States at the close of our "four years" of civil war. In a day its people purchase as great a bulk of debt as England's debt was when its present awful war began. There seems to be no bottom to the British purse, and the mighty war loans doubly prove the British boast in the past about his country's fathomless wealth.

England's navy and England's credit are today the two greatest factors which Germany's army has to fight. Whatever else has failed, the financing of the war for the Allies has been a triumph for British genius. This should be of particular encouragement to the United States. Our country has double the wealth of Great Britain, although we have not double the marketable wealth which she had at the outbreak of the war. England was fortified with an overpowering amount of securities of other countries, and these have been of immense value. She has been able to market billions in the United States besides having the ability to borrow more. But the United States has the world's fullest purse, the world's greatest granary, the world's vastest fuel and iron supplies, the world's biggest copper mines and two-thirds of the earth's cotton, plus more gold than any two other nations combined. And in the days when wars are fought with machinery these things count in the long run more than a standing army.—From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Cold Weather

And Milk Output

If Cows are Well Fed They Can
Stand Considerable Exposure
to Weather

Experiments carried out in recent years show that the falling-off in milk supply from cows lying out is little or none as compared with those kept constantly tied up, provided the animals are well fed, and reasonable shelter is found. Animals which are allowed to exercise get up a healthy circulation which enables them to withstand chills, and if they can get rough shelter they adapt themselves to the winds. Animals tied up in undue warmth during part of the twenty-four hours, and standing in cold draughts, such as are found in most cowsheds, are in a more defenseless condition. Ventilation and draught practically always go together and do not work harmoniously for the animals.

Animals are able to stand great cold with impunity so long as they can get under shelter to keep their skins dry, and can lie dry. It is the evaporation of moisture from an animal that causes chill and consequently the necessity for sheltering hovels in yards and pastures. When topping up fattening cattle there is no doubt that meat is more quickly laid on when they are restricted in their movements; but in doing this the ultimate object is not in maintaining a healthy constitution for a lengthened period. It is not to be inferred from what has been said that animals should be left to face the full brunt of wet and wind, snow and frost, and the amount of shelter needed depends very much on the breed, and whether it is in its natural climate.

Food is the great defender from cold, and the colder it is the more is needed. A well-filled stomach, even though it be of coarse food with little food material, seems to act as a protection against cold, the bulk of warm substance acting as an inner lining against loss of temperature but the increase of cold should be met by additional starchy or fatty matter which when assimilated, will generate heat. The well-known experiment on pigs carried out years ago by Sir John Lawes showed what a large proportion of the food consumed went to maintain respiration, to which starch and oils mainly contribute.

Alberta Exporting Timothy Seed

An important industry that has been developed in Alberta during the past two years is the production of timothy seed for export. Last year 75 cars of timothy seed were exported, the result being the securing of a revenue of \$175,000 to the farmers of the province. Besides the seed, the straw was used locally for fodder.

Previously the Dominion has imported about 250 cars of seed, costing about \$600,000, but it should not be long before this province will be supplying the entire demand, as the Alberta seed is of extra good quality.

Nurse—Oh, dear, ma'am, the baby has just swallowed that whole paper of tacks.

Mrs. Suffrage—How unfortunate! Now I will be obliged to put up all those suffrage posters with glue.—Puck.

Heirlooms of Drake

British Sailors and Soldiers Find an
Inspiration in Name of Famous
Sea Fighter

A great memory of a name illustrious "in great Eliza's days" is revived by the will of Sir Francis Drake of Nutwell, Devon, who bequeathes as heirlooms two cups and two jewels given by Queen Elizabeth to the Admiral whose name he bore, together with the Bible and the sword of the doughty sea-fighter. When Drake's ship, "The Golden Hind," came back to Plymouth in September, 1580, after circumnavigating the globe laden with treasure-trove, Elizabeth decreed that the ship should be preserved for all time as a memorial of England's glory enhanced by the intrepid commander. But "envious time" rotted away the timbers, and only a chair wrought therefrom a century later remains. No tangible souvenir is needed for him who prayed when he first saw the Pacific that he "might sail once in an English ship in that sea," and fulfilled his dream; who sailed into the harbor of Cadiz and "singed the King of Spain's beard"; who finished a game of bowls with Lord Howard ere meeting and wrecking the Armada, saying, "There's plenty of time to win the game and thrash the Spaniards, too." The pages of Hakluyt preserve the story, but in the ears of the men of Devonshire the echoes of "Drake's drum" are reverberating still, and men in the far-flung battleline still find an inspiration in his name.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Better Farming Trains

Are Inspected by Large Number of
the People in Saskatchewan

Some interesting facts and figures were brought to the attention of the Saskatchewan legislature when Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, made reply to questions asked by M. L. Leitch, M.L.A., Morse, with respect to the Better Farming trains.

Mr. Leitch asked the number of places visited by the Better Farming trains, the mileage covered, the number of men, women and children who visited the trains in the years 1914-15, the total cost of operating the trains during those years, the assistance received from the College of Agriculture in connection with the trains, and the assistance given by the railways in operating the trains.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell replied that 88 places were visited by the Better Farming train in 1914, 135 in 1915, and 56 in 1916. In 1914 the mileage covered was 1,344 miles. The next year this increased to 1,946 miles, while last year the total was 810 miles. In 1914 the total attendance was approximately 36,000. In 1915 no less than 18,262 men, 13,392 women and 5,455 children attended, while last year the totals were 8,245 men, 5,210 women and 9,218 children.

Mr. Motherwell stated that the total cost of operating the trains in 1914 was \$7,000.70; in 1915, \$6,742.02, and in 1916, \$4,787.22. The College of Agriculture, he stated further, furnished the livestock and many other exhibits including a car of mechanical appliances. The college also supplied several members of its regular staff who acted as lecturers and demonstrators.

Mr. Motherwell also stated that the railway companies interested supplied the rolling stock and operated the trains free of charge.

Submarines and the U. S.

Visit of Merchant Sub Now Believed
to Have Had Ulterior
Motive

Viewed in the light of subsequent events, may not the visit of the German submarine U-53 to Newport last October have had an ulterior motive behind the obvious one? Was this demonstration of the effectiveness of the submarine weapon three thousand miles from the German coasts intended as a menace? Did Germany wish to realize the danger to ourselves if we interfered with her campaign of frightfulness? That may well be the case. Germany has done nothing in this war on impulse. The act which forced a break in diplomatic relations was deliberately planned, as every previous act had been. Thus the invasion of Belgium was an integral part of German strategy. All the cruelties perpetrated there and in other conquered regions were sanctioned by military orders. All the crimes at sea were committed in cold blood. The visit of the U-53 cannot be intelligently explained as a mere attempt to extend the scope of submarine warfare, as was naturally assumed at first. It was an isolated episode. But if it be interpreted as a warning, it needs no explanation. It was more than a test to our patience; it was meant to give us a forecast of the consequences of upholding our own rights and the rights of all neutrals. If so, it failed, as other German menaces have failed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Willis—I was at Bump's trial today.

Gillis—Bump arrested? Tell me the accusation.

Willis—He was accused of—what do you call it where a fellow lies for money?

Gillis—Politics, diplomacy, or war—corresponding?—Life.

Opening in Alberta For Pulp Industry

Market of Western States Presents
Great Opportunity Says
Edmonton Expert

"In Alberta the conditions are exceedingly favorable for the establishment of pulp mills," says A. J. Cantin, electrical engineer of Edmonton, in an article published in The Paper Trade Journal of New York. "The home trade is quite extensive and the neighboring provinces offer a good market, as we could compete favorably with eastern and British Columbia manufacturers. The freight rates are in our favor. Then, again, we have a market in the northwestern States which should prove worth while, as there are no pulp mills in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. The total capacity of pulp mills is not over 150,000 tons per year west of the Mississippi river."

"We have the raw material in unlimited quantities. Our rivers offer sources of cheap power unequalled anywhere west of Winnipeg. The labor should offer no unusual problem, as there are a large number of immigrants coming to this western country who are from city and industrial centres who have no idea of farming, and who are looking for work of some kind. From this class of immigrants the pulp mills should draw their supply of laborers."

"Labor should be plentiful in this province, if we look at the population increase since 1901. At that date what is now Alberta had a population of 63,000, in 1911 the population had increased to over 360,000, and in the census taken in July, 1916, it is estimated that the population is over 550,000. In 1912 and 1913 it was estimated that over fifty per cent. of the population were living in cities and towns. This percentage is altogether too high for an agricultural province, and labor problems should be a minimum quantity in Alberta."

"Alberta has an area of 225,285 square miles, nearly equal to the state of Texas. About 2 per cent. is occupied by lakes and rivers, of the balance about 30 per cent. is in prairie, and the remainder in park-like country and heavy timber. It has been estimated that there is over 1,000,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the province; of this approximately 20 per cent. is in poplar, 15 per cent. in tamarack and jackpine, and the balance in spruce of fair size."

"This is enough to insure a plentiful supply for years to come, no matter how many mills are put in operation in the near future. All this pulp is within easy access of railroads. We have three transcontinental railways, which offer good shipping facilities to any part of Canada, the United States, Asia and Europe."

"The power available in Alberta is that our rivers, if harnessed to mechanical wood pulp mills alone, would furnish enough power to manufacture paper for the whole of western Canada and that part of the United States lying west of the Mississippi river."

"According to Mr. Pinchot, former Chief of United States Forestry, he estimated in 1913 that at the present rate of cutting the stand of spruce in the State of Maine would be exhausted in less than thirty years. New Hampshire twenty-five years, New York less than ten years, Wisconsin has no reserve and manufactures nearly 300,000 tons a year."

"There is another factor that will cause our neighbor, the United States to seek new sources of supply, especially those States west of the Mississippi river, and will force manufacturers to come and locate their mills in the province of Alberta."

"While spruce is the predominating wood in Alberta, there is a large quantity of poplar in central Alberta. This poplar should prove quite an attraction to those contemplating the manufacture of the better quality of print paper, such as used in books and magazines."

A Valuable Discovery

Magnet May Be Utilized to Locate
Sunken Ships

A sub-sea magnet invented by a Japanese scientist named Nakahara promises to be instrumental in locating many of the sunken submarines, warships and transports which have gone down in comparatively shallow water.

Tests of the magnet over the Japanese naval target grounds recently brought to the surface thousands of projectiles fired in practice. At the present price of scrap iron, 600,000 shells which lie scattered at the bottom of the Japanese bays will be worth some \$3,000,000.

It has been suggested that the magnet be used to extract the shell scraps from the soil of European battlefields. The value of this scrap iron alone would amount to a very large sum. A development of the Nakahara magnet promises to be powerful enough to actually lift sunken vessels from the bottom of the sea. Magnets are now in use on land which are able to elevate a weight of 40,000 pounds.

"I forgot myself and spoke angrily to my wife," remarked Mr. Meekton.

"Did she resent it?"

"For a moment. But Henrietta is a fair-minded person. After she thought it over she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my bravery."—Kansas City Star.

Saturday is Orange Day

The Biggest Yet

5 Dozen for \$1.00

Large
Sweet
Seedless

5 Dozen for \$1.00

We are all ready for the wet days of spring with a large supply of
**Men's Long Rubber Boots, Low Rubbers,
Slickers, Raincoats, Etc. Ladies'
Raincoats and Rubbers**

We have in stock some nice patterns in **IMPORTED LINOLEUMS**, 2 yards and 4 yards wide. Call and look our stock over before you buy.

FARMERS---WE WANT YOUR EGGS

We pay the highest prices possible, and sell you in return goods at close prices

Men's Furnishings

We have just opened a shipment of Men's Suits. New styles for spring. Call and examine our stock before buying your spring suit.

Men's Felt Hats, on sale \$2.50
Men's Felt Hats, on sale \$1.00

Men's Shirts, new patterns and extra value - \$1.25

Overalls and Smocks for this week only - \$1.50

Men's Light Weight Underwear in two piece and Union Suits prices ranging from 50c to \$2

Men's Cashmere Socks 35c 50c and 60c

Men's Wool Socks, 3 prs. \$1

Men's Work Shirts, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50

Men's New Spring Caps, prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.75 each

Men's Neck Ties, 3 for \$1

Men's Shoes

We have a large supply of Men's Fine Shoes in the newest styles, which we are selling at the old prices. Some extra values at - - - \$5 per pair

25 pairs only, heavy work shoes, on sale at \$3.50 per pair

We have a new supply of Men's heavy work shoes in Oil Tans, Elk and Grained Leather. Reg. wet weather shoes, prices \$4, \$4.50 and \$5

Long Rubber Boots, red sole, going at - - \$4.75

Low Rubber, per pair - \$1.15

Storm Front Rubber - \$1.15

Dry Goods

Table Oilcloth, 1½ yds. wide 40c

Table Oilcloth 1½ yds. wide 50c

Flannelette, good value, price 15c, 17½c and 20c yd.

Prints, nice patterns and fast colors - 15c yd

Towelings, extra good quality, 15c, 17½c and 20c a yard

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, old stock, good quality, 60c pair

Ladies' Silk Lyle Hose 35c pair

Ladies' Cotton Hose - 25c pair

Ladies' Waists—25 only, on sale for this week only - 95c

10 Waists only, on sale at \$1.25

25 Pairs Corsets, D. & A., reg. \$1.90, on sale at \$1.50 pair

Women's Shoes

Ladies' Rubbers with storm front, high or low heel 85c pr.

We have a large range of Ladies Fine Shoes at prices ranging from - - \$3 to 6.50

Ladies' Heavy Shoes, just the kind for the wet weather, prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$4

Our stock of Girls and Children's Shoes and Rubbers is complete. Call and see the values we have to offer.

Fresh Fruit

Oranges, 5 doz, for \$1.00

Bananas, per doz. - 40

Apples, good stock, per box - 2.65

Lemons, per doz - 35

Fresh Strawberries, box - 25

Rhubarb, 2 lbs. - 25

Pure Jam, 1 lb. tin - 50

Pure Jam, glass jars - 25

Marmalade, 1 lb. tin - 75

Roger's Syrup, glass jars - 40

Marmalade, glass jars - 25

Vegetables

Fresh Tomatoes

Fresh Cauliflower

Cucumbers

Fresh Lettuce

New Celery

Green Onions

Fresh Radishes

New Zealand Onions

Carrots

The above goods sold at lowest market prices

Groceries

20 lb. bag Rolled Oats - \$1.00

Bulk Tea, extra value, per lb. - 40

Pure extracts, per bottle - 20

Pork and Beans, 1 1/2 lb. tins - 25

2 for - 25

Tuxedo Coffee, per lb. - 45

Perfection Coffee, 3 lbs. - 1.00

Sour Pickles, per gal. - 1.25

Sweet Pickles, per gal. - 1.50

Mustard Pickles, per gal. - 1.25

We have in stock a full line of Package and Bulk Garden and Flower Seeds.

Groceries

1 Can Salmon, 1-2 lbs. - 25

Maple Syrup, qt. tins - 60

Pure Honey, 2 1/2 lbs. - 60

Pure Honey, glass jars - 25

Soda Biscuits, per box - 25

Cheese, per lb. - 30

Cream Cheese, pkg. - 40

Corn Flakes, 3 for - 25

Jelly Powder, 3 pkgs. - 25

Macaroni, per pkg. - 40

Raisins, 2 pkgs. - 25

Prunes, 2 lbs. - 25

Dried Apples, per box - 45

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

The Store That Satisfies

Supplement

TO THE PIONEER, DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, APRIL 25th, 1917

Rosebud and Vicinity

Regardless of the gloomy weather of late the roads are drying up and we still have hopes of sowing a crop before it gets too late.

We are glad to report the sick folks all recovering nicely.

Rumor says Miss Esie Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Williams, who left here one year ago for California was married recently to a gentleman in Edmonton, Alberta, and will make that city their future home.

Mrs. Annie Shantz and son, Jake, and Abe Meck helped Sol Wiegand butcher one day last week. They report a hog killing time.

Mr. Laif has moved on the farm vacated by Sid Wright.

Abe Meck hauled some hogs to town last week at \$14.75 per 100 lbs.

The Charlie Deadrick family took supper with the Charlie Wilson family last Saturday night.

While passing Lloyd Ault's the other afternoon we saw men's heels flying around the barn. Upon inquiry we found that they were breaking one of Sam Myler's tronchos.

Dave Irwin was plowing last Thursday with two teams. It looked encouraging.

Mrs. Eubank and Mrs. Lars Nelson were both Otago visitors recently.

Miss Lizzie Fox is working in town at the Parker Reed home.

J. C. Stevens is delivering his timothy hay on the market.

Arlen is as happy as a bee in clover since he returned from being a rover. He went to Missouri to visit his relations.

But says it don't compare with this Canadian nation.

You know Missouri is noted for red apples and big mules.

But we have it beat with our cattle and graded schools.

Besides our land is level and rich, with an abundance of good hay, and he fully intends to farm here until his dying day.

Gore Notes

Mountain View Women's Institute held their monthly meeting on April 19th at the Gore Schoolhouse, had the pleasure of hearing a splendid address on "The practice of Government in Alberta," by Mr. Emerson, who outlined the different branches of government, he explained how these officers were elected or appointed. I am sure those of us that were unable to be present much regret missing such a treat, which was both practical and educational, for so many of us do not understand the Canadian form of government. All felt that a vote of thanks was due Mr. Emerson for adding so much to our programme.

Mrs. J. Finkert read part of the interesting report of the convention and will give the rest at the next meeting. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served and everyone went home with the satisfaction of having spent an enjoyable and profitable afternoon. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. Blain, the third Thursday in May.

Mr. E. Blain recently purchased fifty-three head of cattle from Mr. R. Dalglish.

Services are still being held in the schoolhouse and will continue all this week and next Sunday afternoon and evening.

Some people in this locality are apparently rushing the duck season. One less now means a dozen less next fall.

Rugby Notes

There was not a very big crowd at the "Poverty" dance held in Ruby school on Friday evening. Rags and patches were much in evidence in spots, but what seems funny is, that before the dance was over most of those same rags, etc., had disappeared. The proceeds amounted to \$20.45 and as everything was donated there were no expenses and the entire sum was turned over to the "Soldiers Comforts" Fund of the district.

Flying To-day Is Too Easy

Half of the Accidents are the Result
of too Much Assurance

Flying has become so safe and easy that in peace time everyone who can should take it up as a means of travel and recreation, according to General U. S. Branner, Director of Air Organization for the British army.

"Flying today is so easy," said General Branner, "that most pupils are in danger from over-confidence. Half our accidents arise from this cause. Training in aviation from the military point of view is getting more and more complicated, but actual flying from the practical point of view of getting from place to place has become almost as easy and safe as automobilizing or bicycling.

"People generally ought to learn the elementary principles of handling an airplane. The only factor against general private use of airplanes, especially in Great Britain, is the uncertainty of the weather, but with experience and reliable engines it is possible to fly in almost any weather short of a thick fog, a hurricane, or a violent thunderstorm."

General Branner foresees the development of more and better qualified instructors, more reliable engines, and slower and more deliberate training, after the stress of war is over. "At present," he explained, "there is of necessity a good deal of undue haste. The supply of aviators is forever trying to catch up with the demand, and the demand is forever increasing, both in numbers and quality."

Asked whether any ordinary person could become a really good airplane pilot, General Branner said: "The most unexpected people make good pilots, and very often the most promising ones never attain more than mediocrity in the air. Any sound man with sound nerves—and women too, for that matter—can make a good, useful pilot, but it is only the exceptional individual who will make the really brilliant fighting pilot. Even the physically unsound man can be a good pilot, like the late Lord Lucas, who had a wooden leg.

"As for the best age for training in flying, I think they should begin as young as possible. Generally speaking, eighteen is rather young for the great strain of active service, and I prefer a man of twenty or twenty-five for army aviation work. A man of thirty-five to forty who has lived a hard life and is a good horseman will probably develop into a good pilot quicker than the man of 25 to 30 who has spent his life in an office or in doing nothing, but as a rule the older man will not stand the strain of active service as long as the young man.

"The quality of horsemanship is a useful one in any would-be aviator. The requirements are just the same—good hands, a good head, steady nerves, and judgment. Flying is perhaps a little easier than riding, because one sits in a comfortable armchair in a quiet machine."

No national temperament is so well suited to flying as the British, in General Branner's opinion. "The Englishman may be conservative," he remarked, "but he is certainly the finest airplane pilot in the world. The old British characteristics which made us masters of the sea are intensified in the air—and they will make us masters of the air, in spite of our politics and our system of government to progress, which will assuredly spring up as soon as peace is declared."

Turning to the question of casualties in airplane training he said: "A good many deaths are reported in the papers, but when compared with the numbers in training and the number of hours in the air accomplished every day, the price is not great, and in the present stage of aviation the fact must be fearfully faced that no progress can be made without a certain cost in human life. The extraordinarily few cases of breakage in the air speak well for British construction and inspection. The most common cause of accidents is engine failure, followed by an effort to turn sharply into a possible landing place and losing speed on the turn, which results in a nose-dive. Even good and experienced pilots are prone to do this, and the only cure appears to be the avoidance of engine failures. This will come in peace, when we can devote more energy towards real reliability in the engine instead of extreme lightness and exaggerated performance."

A Despised Calling

A writer has been telling a story of the estimation in which learning was held, only twenty-five years ago, by a large part of the population. It was in Scotland, where Mr. Scott Skirving was enjoying a trip on one of the Clyde steamers. A man on the deck insisted on repeating, to a crowd of unresponsive passengers, "It's a sair world this, a sair world. I asked him, Mr. Skirving says, what he meant by it! Whereupon he replied, 'Weel, it's aye a sair world to a plumber,' then suddenly adding, 'What's yer trade?' A schoolmaster I replied. 'Gie's yer hand,' he answered, 'I'm fu' o' sympathy. We bairns belong to a pair despised calling.'—London Morning Post.

Stormy Times in Abyssinia Pro-Turkish Emperor of Abyssinia Dethroned in Favor of Menelik's Daughter

Abyssinia has been having a stormy time since the death of Emperor Menelik. In the past few months the new emperor has been deposed, civil war has broken out and several battles have been fought between the factions, in one of which 25,000 men were killed. The new ruler is Empress Zauditu, a daughter of Menelik.

The account of happenings in Abyssinia has just reached London from Europeans living in the capital, Addis Ababa. One letter says: "Lidj Jeassu, the young emperor who succeeded his grandfather, Menelik, had gradually come under Turkish influence and had in many ways offended the Christian population. The legations of the Entente powers in September sent a joint protest and this was followed a few days later, by a meeting of the ministry which declared the emperor deposed and enthroned in his place the Princess Zauditu, with Ras Tafari as regent and help to the throne.

"Things were quiet for a few weeks while the deposed emperor's partisans were gathering. Then suddenly Mikael, ruler of Wollo and the most powerful chief in the country, declared himself in favor of the deposed emperor and marched against Addis Ababa. The first battle was fought some distance outside the capital, where the government army of five thousand men, under Ras Sel-Seged, was virtually annihilated and Seged killed.

"There was a good deal of excitement in the capital, and the legations prepared for attack, but the enemy was slow in appearing and the new empress had time to mobilize a strong force which, under the personal command of the war minister, met the enemy on October 27. The battle lasted all day, and resulted in the enemy's complete rout. The empress's side had ten thousand killed out of sixty thousand engaged, while the enemy is said to have lost fifteen thousand killed.

"The manner of fighting was primitive. At first they fired with rifles, but, becoming tired of this, they threw these weapons aside and dashed at one another with scimitars and spears.

"There was great rejoicing in Addis Ababa over the outcome of the battle, and on the return of the victorious army a grand review was held by the empress in person.

"Each chief rode at the head of his men, and, as he approached the empress, he dismounted, drew his sword and danced about her, shouting the deeds he had done. This was kept up until the chief became exhausted when he prostrated himself and withdrew."

Another Literary Effort

Crown Prince Quits Fighting For Writing

The German Crown Prince has been invalided to Potsdam, according to the latest report from a neutral source, and is there employing his enforced leisure in composing a book on the war.

It appears that this is the Prince's third venture into authorship. The first was his "Hunting Diary" of 1912, in which he gave his experiences at shooting parties in Scotland, Germany, Austria, Italy, India and Ceylon. The second was his regious "Germany in Arms," of 1913, in which, although the Kaiser personally read the proofs, he committed an indiscretion on almost every page.

In this book, the future boaster of the fall of Verdun, posed as the Apostle of the Sword, and his motto was: "The world does not rest more safely on the shoulders of Atlas than does Germany on her army and navy." It was a most dangerous book, for the whole tone of it was that Germany could satisfy her aspirations only by force of arms.

He repeatedly laid stress on the power and influence of the sword, and he declared that "though the whole world be full of devils, though all other nations rise in arms against us, we shall triumph over them." One of the problems of his book will be to explain "My Failure at Verdun."

Value of Farm Land

Census Office Issues Interesting Report on Farm Values

Statistics provided by the census office at Ottawa place the average value of farm lands held for agricultural purposes throughout the Dominion, and including the value of buildings, at \$41 per acre, as compared with \$40 last year.

British Columbia lands are valued highest at \$118; land in Ontario and Quebec, \$52; Saskatchewan, \$23, and Alberta, \$22; Manitoba, \$32.

Average monthly wages for farm help, including board, were \$43.23 for male help and \$22.46 for female, as against \$37.10 and \$20.20 for 1915.

The average value of horses for Canada is about the same as 1915, with a substantial increase in the value of other animals. The total value of farm animals in Canada is \$798,544,000, as compared with \$746,246,000 in 1915.

She—Can a man tell when a woman loves him?
He—He can, but he ought not to.

Britain's Financial Achievements

What Counts in the Long Run More
Than a Standing Army

More and more do the astounding financial operations of England stagger the human mind. Upon the dizzy top of a sixteen-billion-dollar national debt that country swiftly and with apparent ease places another three and a half billions. The world has witnessed nothing in the past like these stupendous loans. In a day Great Britain floats a larger debt than the total debt of the United States at the close of our 'four years' of civil war. In a day its people purchase as great a bulk of debt as England's debt was when its present awful war began. There seems to be no bottom to the British purse, and the mighty war loans doubly prove the Briton's boast in the past about his country's fathomless wealth.

England's navy and England's credit are today the two greatest factors which Germany's army has to fight. Whatever else has failed, the financing of the war for the Allies has been a triumph for British genius. This should be of particular encouragement to the United States. Our country has double the wealth of Great Britain, although we have not double the marketable wealth which she had at the outbreak of the war. England was fortified with an overpowering amount of securities of other countries, and these have been of immense value. She has been able to market billions in the United States besides having the ability to borrow more. But the United States has the world's fullest purse, the world's greatest granary, the world's vastest fuel and iron supplies, the world's biggest copper mines and two-thirds of the earth's cotton, plus more gold than any two other nations combined. And in the days when wars are fought with machinery these things count in the long run more than a standing army.—From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Cold Weather

And Milk Output

If Cows are Well Fed They Can
Stand Considerable Exposure
to Weather

Experiments carried out in recent years show that the falling-off in milk supply from cows lying out is little or none as compared with those kept constantly tied up, provided the animals are well fed, and reasonable shelter is found. Animals which are allowed to exercise get up a healthy circulation which enables them to withstand chills, and if they can get rough shelter they adapt themselves to the winds. Animals tied up in undue warmth during part of the twenty-four hours, and standing in cold draughts, such as are found in most cowsheds, are in a more defenseless condition. Ventilation and draught practically always go together and do not work harmoniously for the animals.

Animals are able to stand great cold with impunity so long as they can get under shelter to keep their skins dry, and can lie dry. It is the evaporation of moisture from an animal that causes chill and consequently the necessity for sheltering hovels in yards and pastures. When topping up fattening cattle there is no doubt that meat is more quickly laid on when they are restricted in their movements; but in doing this the ultimate object is not in maintaining a healthy constitution for a lengthened period. It is not to be inferred from what has been said that animals should be left to face the full brunt of wet and wind, snow and frost, and the amount of shelter needed depends very much on the breed, and whether it is in its natural climate.

Food is the great defender from cold, and the colder it is the more is needed. A well-filled stomach, even though it be of coarse food with little food material, seems to act as a protection against cold, the bulk of warm substance acting as an inner lining against loss of temperature but the increase of cold should be met by additional starch or fatty matter which when assimilated, will generate heat. The well-known experiment on pigs carried out years ago by Sir John Lawes showed what a large proportion of the food consumed went to maintain respiration, to which starch and oils mainly contribute.

Alberta Exporting Timothy Seed

An important industry that has been developed in Alberta during the past two years is the production of timothy seed for export. Last year 75 cars of timothy seed were exported, the result being the securing of a revenue of \$175,000 to the farmers of the province. Besides the seed, the straw was used locally for fodder.

Previously the Dominion has imported about 250 cars of seed, costing about \$600,000, but it should not be long before this province will be supplying the entire demand, as the Alberta seed is of extra good quality.

Nurse—Oh, dear, ma'am, the baby has just swallowed that whole paper of tacks.

Mrs. Suffrage—How unfortunate! Now I will be obliged to put up all those suffrage posters with glue.—Puck.

Heirlooms of Drake

British Sailors and Soldiers Find an
Inspiration in Name of Famous
Sea Fighter

A great memory of a name illustrious "in great Eliza's days" is revived by the will of Sir Francis Drake of Nutwell, Devon, who bequeathes as heirlooms two cups and two jewels given by Queen Elizabeth to the Admiral whose name he bore, together with the Bible and the sword of the doughty sea-fighter. When Drake's ship, "The Golden Hind," came back to Plymouth in September, 1580, after circumnavigating the globe laden with treasure-trove, Elizabeth decreed that the ship should be preserved for all time as a memorial of England's glory enhanced by the intrepid commander. But "envious time" rotted away the timbers, and only a chair wrought therefrom a century later remains. No tangible souvenir is needed for him who prayed when he first saw the Pacific that he "might sail once in an English ship in that sea," and fulfilled his dream; who sailed into the harbor of Cadiz and "singed the King of Spain's beard"; who finished a game of bowls with Lord Howard ere meeting and wrecking the Armada, saying, "There's plenty of time to win the game and thrash the Spaniards, too." The pages of Hakluyt preserve the story, but in the ears of the men of Devonshire the echoes of "Drake's drum" are reverberating still, and men in the far-flung battleline still find an inspiration in his name.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Better Farming Trains

Are Inspected by Large Number of
the People in Saskatchewan

Some interesting facts and figures were brought to the attention of the Saskatchewan legislature when Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, made reply to questions asked by M. L. Leitch, M.L.A., Morse, with respect to the Better Farming trains.

Mr. Leitch asked the number of places visited by the Better Farming trains, the mileage covered, the number of men, women and children who visited the trains in the years 1914-15, the total cost of operating the trains during those years, the assistance received from the College of Agriculture in connection with the trains, and the assistance given by the railways in operating the trains.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell replied that 88 places were visited by the Better Farming train in 1914, 135 in 1915, and 56 in 1916. In 1914 the mileage covered was 1,344 miles.

The next year this increased to 1,946 miles, while last year the total was 810 miles. In 1914 the total attendance was approximately 36,000. In 1915 no less than 18,262 men, 13,392 women and 5,455 children attended, while last year the totals were 8,245 men, 5,210 women and 9,218 children.

Mr. Motherwell stated that the total cost of operating the trains in 1914 was \$7,000.70; in 1915, \$6,742.02, and in 1916, \$4,787.22. The College of Agriculture, he stated further, furnished the livestock and many other exhibits including a car of mechanical appliances. The college also supplied several members of its regular staff who acted as lecturers and demonstrators.

Mr. Motherwell also stated that the railway companies interested supplied the rolling stock and operated the trains free of charge.

Submarines and the U. S.

Visit of Merchant Sub Now Believed
to Have Had Ulterior
Motive

Viewed in the light of subsequent events, may not the visit of the German submarine U-53 to Newport last October have had an ulterior motive behind the obvious one? Was this demonstration of the effectiveness of the submarine weapon three thousand miles from the German coasts intended as a menace? Did Germany wish us to realize the danger to ourselves if we interfered with her campaign of righteousness? That may well be the case. Germany has done nothing in this war on impulse. The act which forced a break in diplomatic relations was deliberately planned, as every previous act had been. Thus the invasion of Belgium was an integral part of German strategy. All the cruelties perpetrated there and in other conquered regions were sanctioned by military orders. All the crimes at sea were committed in cold blood. The visit of the U-53 cannot be intelligibly explained as a mere attempt to extend the scope of submarine warfare, as was naturally assumed at first. It was an isolated episode. But if it is interpreted as a warning, it needs no explanation. It was more than a test to our patience; it was meant to give us a forecast of the consequences of upholding our own rights and the rights of all neutrals. If so, it failed, as other German menaces have failed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Willis—I was at Bump's trial today.

Gillis—Bump arrested? Tell me the accusation.

Willis—He was accused of—what do you call it where a fellow lies for money?

Gillis—Politics, diplomacy, or war-corresponding?—Life.

Opening in Alberta For Pulp Industry

Market of Western States Presents
Great Opportunity Says
Edmonton Expert

"In Alberta the conditions are exceedingly favorable for the establishment of pulp mills," says A. J. Cantin, electrical engineer of Edmonton, in an article published in The Paper Trade Journal of New York. "The home trade is quite extensive and the neighboring provinces offer a good market, as we could compete favorably with eastern and British Columbia manufacturers. The freight rates are in our favor. Then, again, we have a market in the northwestern States which should prove worth while, as there are no pulp mills in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. The total capacity of pulp mills is not over 150,000 tons per year west of the Mississippi river.

"We have the raw material in unlimited quantities. Our rivers offer sources of cheap power unequalled anywhere west of Winnipeg. The labor should offer no unusual problem, as there are a large number of immigrants coming to this western country who are from city and industrial centres who have no idea of farming, and who are looking for work of some kind. From this class of immigrants the pulp mills should draw their supply of laborers.

"Labor should be plentiful in this province, if we look at the population increase since 1901. At that date what is now Alberta had a population of 63,000, in 1911 the population had increased to over 360,000, and in the census taken in July, 1916, it is estimated that the population is over 550,000. In 1912 and 1913 it was estimated that over fifty per cent. of the population were living in cities and towns. This percentage is altogether too high for an agricultural province, and labor problems should be a minimum quantity in Alberta.

"Alberta has an area of 225,285 square miles, nearly equal to the state of Texas. About 2 per cent. is occupied by lakes and rivers, of the balance about 30 per cent. is in prairie, and the remainder in park-like country and heavy timber. It has been estimated that there is over 1,000,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the province; of this approximately 20 per cent. is in poplar, 15 per cent. in tamarack and jackpine, and the balance in spruce of fair size.

"This is enough to insure a plentiful supply for years to come, no matter how many mills are put in operation in the near future. All this pulp is within easy access of railroads. We have three transcontinental railways, which offer good shipping facilities to any part of Canada, the United States, Asia and Europe. "The power available in Alberta is that our rivers, if harnessed to mechanical wood pulp mills alone, would furnish enough power to manufacture paper for the whole of western Canada and that part of the United States lying west of the Mississippi river."

"According to Mr. Pinchot, former Chief of United States Forestry, he estimated in 1913 that at the present rate of cutting the stand of spruce in the State of Maine would be exhausted in less than thirty years. New Hampshire twenty-five years, New York less than ten years, Wisconsin has no reserve and manufactures nearly 300,000 tons a year.

"There is another factor that will cause our neighbor, the United States to seek new sources of supply, especially those States west of the Mississippi river, and will force manufacturers to come and locate their mills in the province of Alberta.

"While spruce is the predominating wood in Alberta, there is a large quantity of poplar in central Alberta. This poplar should prove quite an attraction to those contemplating the manufacture of the better quality of print paper, such as used in books and magazines."

A Valuable Discovery

Magnet May Be Utilized to Locate
Sunken Ships

A sub-sea magnet invented by a Japanese scientist named Nakahara promises to be instrumental in locating many of the sunken submarines, warships and transports which have gone down in comparatively shallow water.

Tests of the magnet over the Japanese naval target grounds recently brought to the surface thousands of projectiles fired in practice. At the present price of scrap iron, 600,000 shells which lie scattered at the bottom of the Japanese bays will be worth some \$3,000,000.

It has been suggested that the magnet be used to extract the shell scraps from the soil of European battlefields. The value of this scrap iron alone would amount to a very large sum. A development of the Nakahara magnet promises to be powerful enough to actually lift sunken vessels from the bottom of the sea. Magnets are now in use on land which are able to elevate a weight of 40,000 pounds.

"I forgot myself and spoke angrily to my wife," remarked Mr. Meekton. "Did she resent it?"
"For a moment. But Henrietta is a fair-minded person. After she thought it over she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my bravery."—Kansas City Star.

Saturday is Orange Day

The Biggest Yet

5 Dozen for \$1.00 Large Sweet Seedless 5 Dozen for \$1.00

We are all ready for the wet days of spring with a large supply of
Men's Long Rubber Boots, Low Rubbers, Slickers, Raincoats, Etc. Ladies' Raincoats and Rubbers

We have in stock some nice patterns in IMPORTED LINOLEUMS, 2 yards and 4 yards wide. Call and look our stock over before you buy.

FARMERS---WE WANT YOUR EGGS

We pay the highest prices possible, and sell you in return goods at close prices

Men's Furnishings

We have just opened a shipment of Men's Suits. New styles for spring. Call and examine our stock before buying your spring suit.

Men's Felt Hats, on sale \$2.50
 Men's Felt Hats, on sale \$1.00

Men's Shirts, new patterns and extra value - \$1.25

Overalls and Smocks for this week only - \$1.50

Men's Light Weight Underwear in two piece and Union Suits prices ranging from 50c to \$2

Men's Cashmere Socks 35c 50c and 60c

Men's Wool Socks, 3 prs. \$1

Men's Work Shirts, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50

Men's New Spring Caps, prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.75 each

Men's Neck Ties, 3 for \$1

Men's Shoes

We have a large supply of Men's Fine Shoes in the newest styles, which we are selling at the old prices. Some extra values at - - - \$5 per pair

25 pairs only, heavy work shoes, on sale at \$3.50 per pair

We have a new supply of Men's heavy work shoes in Oil Tans, Elk and Grained Leather. Reg. wet weather shoes, prices \$4, \$4.50 and \$5

Long Rubber Boots, red sole, going at - - \$4.75

Low Rubber, per pair - \$1.15

Storm Front Rubber - \$1.15

Dry Goods

Table Oilcloth, 1 1/4 yds. wide 40c

Table Oilcloth 1 1/2 yds. wide 50c

Flannelette, good value, price 15c, 17 1/2c and 20c yd.

Prints, nice patterns and fast colors - 15c yd

Towelings, extra good quality, 15c, 17 1/2c and 20c a yard

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, old stock, good quality, 60c pair

Ladies' Silk Lyle Hose 35c pair

Ladies' Cotton Hose - 25c pair

Ladies' Waists—25 only, on sale for this week only - 95c

10 Waists only, on sale at \$1.25

25 Pairs Corsets, D. & A., reg. \$1.90, on sale at \$1.50 pair

Women's Shoes

Ladies' Rubbers with storm front, high or low heel 85c pr.

We have a large range of Ladies Fine Shoes at prices ranging from - - \$3 to 6.50

Ladies' Heavy Shoes, just the kind for the wet weather, prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$4

Our stock of Girls and Children's Shoes and Rubbers is complete. Call and see the values we have to offer.

Fresh Fruit

Oranges, 5 doz. for \$1.00

Bananas, per dozen .40

Apples, good stock, per box 2.65

Lemons, per doz .35

Fresh Strawberries, box .25

Rhubarb, 2 lbs. .25

Pure Jam, 1 lb. tin .85

Pure Jam, glass jars .25

Marmalade, 1 lb. tin .75

Roger's Syrup, glass jars .40

Marmalade, glass jars .25

Vegetables

Fresh Tomatoes

Fresh Cauliflower

Cucumbers

Fresh Lettuce

New Celery

Green Onions

Fresh Radishes

New Zealand Onions

Carrots

The above goods sold at lowest market prices

Groceries

20 lb. bag Rolled Oats \$1.00

Bulk Tea, extra value, per lb. .40

Pure extracts, per bottle .20

Pork and Beans, 1 1/2 lb. tins 2 for .25

Tuxedo Coffee, per lb. .45

Perfection Coffee, 3 lbs. 1.00

Sour Pickles, per gal. 1.25

Sweet Pickles, per gal. 1.50

Mustard Pickles, per gal. 1.25

We have in stock a full line of Package and Bulk Garden and Flower Seeds.

Groceries

4 Cans Salmon, 1-2 lbs. .25

Maple Syrup, qt. tins .60

Pure Honey, 2 1/2 lbs. .60

Pure Honey, glass jars .25

Soda Biscuits, per box .25

Cheese, per lb. .30

Cream Cheese, pkg. .40

Corn Flakes, 3 for .25

Jelly Powder, 3 pkgs. .25

Macaroni, per pkg. .40

Raisins, 2 pkgs. .25

Prunes, 2 lbs. .25

Dried Apples, per lb. .15

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

The Store That Satisfies

Good Seed Is Best

Some Remarkable Reports Regarding Farm Experiments in Saskatchewan

Most interesting facts regarding improvement in everything rural, from potatoes and poultry to barns and farm houses, were revealed at the fourth annual meeting of the agricultural society of the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan.

This society is composed of the professors and graduates of the college and the work is in the nature of research and experiment. The hope and enthusiasm which was shown at the meeting points to excellent development. President H. Saville presided. The secretary was G. B. Bodman.

Prof. T. M. Willing outlined the possibilities for improving the wild fruit of the province. Under his direction, Saskatoons, raspberries and strawberries will be cultivated and better varieties developed. In his report he called attention to the success with which apples, other than crabs, are raised in this region. His department is also doing much to help weed inspectors identify weeds. Prof. Willing is building up a fine museum at the university. Rare plants and Indian relics are being collected.

Prof. John Bracken reported on the work being done by the committee on field husbandry. Samples of grain are being distributed to students, with a view of developing better varieties and introducing better seeds.

E. A. Lloyd, a student in the College of Agriculture, has been carrying on experiments on the farm of W. B. Van Alstyne, McGee, Sask., which have brought some interesting results. In his report to the society, Mr. Lloyd emphasized the importance of selecting the very best grain for seed. By using seed selected with great care for a number of years by the university, Mr. Lloyd was able to increase his yield of wheat eight bushels per acre on the same ground under similar conditions. On summer-fallow ground the selected Marquis yielded 45 bushels per acre, while the ordinary Marquis produced only 37 bushels per acre. Taylor's wonderful wheat fell somewhat below Marquis in yield last year, but yielded higher in 1914 and 1915.

Premost flax yielded 31 bushels per acre, while ordinary scrub flax yielded only 17 bushels on similar soil.

The student took six average size potatoes last spring and cut them each into as many sets as possible; that is, cutting a set for each eye. These were planted in similar soil and in the fall he dug in two big sacks of potatoes from the six Rochester Rose tubers. The six potatoes yielded three bushels. Six Rural New Yorkers yielded two bushels, six Pingree one and three-quarters, six Irish Cobbler and New Brunswick potatoes each yielded a bushel and a half, while the six Early Ohio yielded one bushel.

In his alfalfa experiment he found that Cossack, a new variety of alfalfa did best. He also found that the soil could be successfully inoculated from old alfalfa fields.

Through a selected stock of Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, Mr. Lloyd found that a considerable increase in egg production had been effected. Several hens laid as many as 150 eggs per year. The average hen felt she had done well to lay 60 eggs a year, he said.

"There appears to be very few really good houses in the country," reads the report of P. Peters, of the agricultural engineering committee. "Many people are still living in the homestead houses, but many of them are planning to build new houses in the near future. This also applies to barns. In the poultry industry there seems to be considerable interest, as indicated by the number and size of poultry houses and the amount of money invested in them. In connection with the sheep industry there is no such outlook." This data was collected from replies to questions sent out. Most of the information was obtained from the students attending the gasoline short course.—Saskatoon Star.

Would Insist on That

He had proposed and been accepted. "I suggest," he said, "that we do without a lot of the fuss-and-feather business of marriage; we will go away somewhere by ourselves, dear; there will be no flourish, no cards, no ceremony."

Whereupon the girl indignantly interrupted with the observation: "My dear, we may dispense with the flourish, but I shall certainly insist upon a ceremony."—Boston Transcript.

Bird Treaty Ratified

Ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insectivorous birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary, which was signed August 16, were exchanged at the State Department at Washington on Dec. 7th by Ambassador Spring-Rice and Secretary of State Lansing. So far as is known, it is the first treaty of the kind ever negotiated.

"Have you the firmness that enables you to go on and do your duty in the face of ingratitude and ungenerous criticism?"

"I ought to have. I once cooked for a camping party."—Washington Star.

Water Powers of Western Provinces

Valuable Report Just Issued by Commissioner of Conservation

"Water Powers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta," a well-bound and attractively illustrated volume just issued by the Commissioner of Conservation, forms a valuable contribution to the authentic literature respecting the natural resources of Western Canada. This report, by Leo G. Denis and J. B. Chailles, comprises the results of special surveys by the Commissioner of Conservation and a compilation of records from other reliable sources. As a compendium of all available data on the subject, it is particularly valuable for reference purposes.

While the Prairie Provinces, as a whole, are not lavishly endowed with water-powers, the report demonstrates that the utility of their rivers for power developments can be vastly enhanced through proper storage of flood waters. At present, in the absence of conservation dams, and of adequate natural regulations, the great volume of flow is lost during high water seasons. Methods of development to ensure the maximum utilization are now being carefully worked out on the Winnipeg, Bow and other large rivers. The more northerly regions possess numerous sites of great potential value for pulp, electro-chemical and other special industries.

The report just issued is the second in the series on water-powers in Canada to be published by the Commissioner of Conservation. The third volume, "Water Powers of British Columbia," which is now in press, will complete the Commissioner's general inventory of this item of the Dominion's natural wealth.

A Wonderful Watch

American Mechanical Engineer Has a Swiss Watch That Is a Wonder

What is unquestionably a great masterpiece of both mechanical construction and artistic workmanship is presented in the form of a watch recently finished by a well-known Swiss watchmaker for James W. Packard, an American mechanical engineer.

The watch is necessarily larger than the conventional timepiece. In fact it is intended to be kept in a highly-finished wooden box which is fastened to a wall. From the box extends a silken cord which can be pulled when the owner wishes to know the time by the striking of the hours, quarter-hours, and minutes.

Strictly speaking the watch is more of the nature of a clock, and is provided with a clock movement. Its mechanism automatically strikes the hours and the quarter-hours, while the repeater mechanism, which is released by a spring, strikes the hours and quarter-hours and exact minutes that are indicated on the dial by the hands. Aside from the usual hour, minute, and second hands, the watch contains a movement suitable for timing an event or an operation to the fraction of a second, in the form of a split-second hand and a fifth-second hand. Two additional dials are also inclined to indicate respectively the number of minutes and the number of hours which have elapsed during the actual use of the split-second mechanism.

Another interesting feature is the perpetual calendar which makes allowances for the 31, 30 and 28-day months, and even the 29 days of February each leap year. The phases of the moon can be instantly determined by referring to a crescent-shaped opening in the upper centre of the dial. Lastly, a most useful attachment is incorporated in the watch to indicate when the gong movement and the watch movement were last wound.

The gold used in the case of the watch is 18-carat and weighs nearly seven ounces. Three separate mechanisms are required to perform the various functions of the watch; two of them are wound by turning the winding stem in one direction and the remaining movement wound by turning the winding stem in the opposite direction.

The Fleet Our "All in All"

Never before did an Empire such as ours exist, drawing its sustenance and martial strength from the seas, and that factor, unique in human annals, invests the new regime at the Admiralty and at sea, with an importance which cannot well be exaggerated. The fleet is our "all in all," and in the light of what it has done in the past two and a half years or so, we have the forecast of what it can yet do to assist in gaining an overwhelming victory.—London Telegraph.

Canadian Soldiers Grow Vegetables

Canadian units in England have been ordered to turn their activities partially to vegetable growing this spring, with a view to augmentation of the supply of home-grown food. Suitable plots on camp districts are to be cultivated by the soldiers.

A Verbal Flood

"When I got home at 2 this morning my wife met me in the hall, and for a full minute she regarded me in silence."

"At length she spoke?"

"Yes, also she spoke at length."

What Edison Thinks About Music

Is Going to Make Some Real Music That Will Surprise Everybody

Apropos of Edison's seventieth birthday the other day: "Were the age called upon to pay to Thomas A. Edison all it owes to him, the age would have to make an assignment," is the way that one of the earliest associates of the great inventor, who celebrates his seventieth birthday today, summed up a friend's opinion of Edison.

"We were sitting in front of a log fireplace while the snow fell silently without, and the talk drifted to old times. The story was told of how Mr. Edison in the days at Menlo Park, when the difficulties connected with perfecting the incandescent lamp seemed almost insurmountable, had said:

"Just wait a little while and we'll make electric light so cheap that only the wealthy can afford to buy candles."

One of his old associates found him working over the disk phonograph one day.

"I'm going to make some real music with that," Edison said to him. "You've only had approximate music up to now."

"I didn't know you were a musician Mr. Edison," said the visitor.

"Lots of things the musicians don't know," he replied. "Wagner couldn't sing—couldn't play a common waltz. But he could write music—wrote it out of his head. I'm studying the laws of music, laws of sound. You'll see. They laugh at me, but I'm getting there."

The late violinist Reményi used to call at the old Edison office in New York. Some one asked Mr. Edison if he remembered the visits.

"I remember him well," Mr. Edison replied. "I was working on the phonograph. He used to come to No. 65 after his concerts and talk. He was a long-winded talker. I think he was a Socialist, or something. He would sit there talking, and by-and-by start playing most beautiful music—wailing, soft music. He'd play two or three thousand dollars' worth every night."

"Didn't you get him to play once for the phonograph?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"Yes, but the phonograph wasn't working well in those days, so it didn't do him justice. He stood on a soapbox and played for me one night, and when he finished tears were rolling down his cheeks. I asked him what the matter was, and he said it always made him cry to hear good music."

France to Use Manitoba Seed Wheat

Experiments Prove Quick Germination and This Seed Strongly Recommended

Manitoba wheat growing experiments have been extensively carried out under the patronage of the recognized municipal government syndicates in southern France, especially in the departments of Var, Vaucluse, Gard and Basses Pyrenees, and have met with such unqualified success that the southern and southwestern farming syndicates have, by means of the press, pamphlets and public meetings, strongly urged upon the farmers all over the district watered by the lower Rhine and Garonne and Gironde and comprising a most fertile district two-fifths the total area of France, to use Manitoba wheat for spring seeding purposes.

It has been found that Manitoba wheat in France germinates quicker, comes out stronger and ripens earlier than any other kind, and that consequently the farmer gets an earlier and better crop than by using other wheat seed.

Manitoba wheat seed has actually produced crops in France that could be garnered in three months after seeding.

It is certain that a great demand for Manitoba wheat for seeding purposes in southern France can be expected, as the recommendation of the French regional farmers' syndicates, which are entirely officered by competent, practical, scientific and well-to-do landowners and wealthy agriculturalists, are always acted upon by that keen and money-making class, the French farmer.

If the farmers of the Beauce district, which is the largest wheat producing region in France, follow, as is likely, the example of their more southern brethren, hundreds of thousands of bushels of Manitoba wheat will soon find their way to France for spring seeding purposes.

Mrs. Youngbride—If you have a nice fresh lamb, I'd like the chops please.

Butcher—We killed a lamb only yesterday, ma'am. How many chops would you like?

Mrs. Youngbride—How many? Why, I thought a lamb had only two.

"What was it your husband wanted to see me about?" Mrs. Newlywed—"I think he wanted to borrow a couple of hundred dollars from you. The poor boy is anxious to get out of debt."—Boston Transcript.

She—They must be engaged. That's her fourth dance with him this evening.

He—That's no sign.

She—Isn't it? You don't know how he dances.

Earth May Go Up in Smoke

Scientist Thinks There Is Sufficient Radium Deposits to do Job

Nearly 1,900 years ago St. Peter wrote in the third chapter of his second epistle:

But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up.

And today, writing in the Electrical Experimenter, H. Gernsback says:

If we place a thermometer into a phial containing a minute quantity of radium bromide, the purest commercial radium, the mercury will indicate a temperature 2.7 degrees hotter than the temperature outside of the phial. The heat radiated from one speck of radium bromide does not grow less as the days and months, nay, years and centuries roll by.

In order better to comprehend what this means, let us compare it with coal. This is what we find:

According to Prof. Soddy, a gram of pure radium evolves 133 calories of heat an hour. In one year (8,760 hours) the same gram of radium evolves 1,160,000 calories. In 2,500 years—the length of time radium will evolve energy—2,900,000,000 calories will be developed, while a gram of coal evolves 2,200 calories of heat.

And radium is by no means as scarce as most people believe. Radium emanations have been found in springs, in the air, in rocks, etc., and this has given rise to an extraordinary theory regarding the evolution of the world.

When the famous Swiss-Italian Simplon tunnel was constructed some years ago, totally unforeseen circumstances arose which made the work most difficult. Although this tunnel is far above sea level, the heat became unendurable as the work progressed. Artificial cooling had to be resorted to in order to allow the workmen to proceed with their work. Prof. Jolly then made the discovery that the rocks of the Simplon contained radium, which accounted for the unexpected high temperature within the mountain.

From this Jolly has built up a new theory of evolution, and while revolutionary in the extreme it is most plausible and gains more adherents each year.

Lord Kelvin deduced that if the earth contained only two parts of radium per million million—and a great deal more is actually found in the rocks and crust of our globe—this minute quantity would raise the temperature of the earth's core 1,800 degrees C. in 100,000,000 years. There being no escape for the imprisoned heat—the earth's crust being an exceedingly bad heat conductor—Prof. Jolly argues with us that as the ages roll by the interior of the earth must become hotter and hotter. Finally after the end of millions of years, the crust must give way to this tremendous heat from within and the bursting earth must go up in flames, becoming a burning gas ball, just as we see our sun today.

No Invisible Ink Messages Permitted

Rigid Regulations Provide Also For Examinations of Persons and Baggage

An order in council has been passed under the war measures act making it a criminal offence for any person to send from Canada by post or otherwise "any letter, document, or substance containing any written matter which is not visible or legible unless the medium in which it is written is subjected to heat or some other treatment, or any letter, document, or substance in which any other means for secretly communicating information is used."

Other provisions of the order apply to falsification of passports, etc.

It is also provided that any person arriving in or departing from Canada may be required to make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the person making the requisition any such letters or messages and the competent naval or military authority or person authorized by him, or immigration officer, customs officer, or police officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages. The authorized officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced or found on such search, and may transmit them to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence.

Some people get shot, some get shell. An actor and a retired army man were discussing the perils of their respective callings.

"How would you like to stand there with shells bursting round you?" the soldier demanded.

"Well," replied the other, "it depends upon the age of the egg!"

"Briggs seems to be a temperance crank of the extreme kind."

"I should say he is! Why, he won't have anything to do with stocks because they frequently take a drop."

Boy Scout Notes

A Proficiency Badge to be Known as the Starman's Badge of Merit

The annual meeting of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association which is fixed by law for the third Saturday in February will not be held until April 21st. The annual meeting has always been held while Parliament was in session, but on account of Parliament adjourning, it was thought advisable to postpone the meeting until the legislators reassemble. The Council is representative of the movement at large throughout Canada and of the educational, religious, industrial and commercial life of the Dominion. Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council are held in Ottawa from time to time throughout the year for the disposal of urgent business.

There has been a time in every man's life when he has been seized with a desire to know something about the wonders of the skies. Our universe (as we call all the created things) is so wonderful, so awe-inspiring, that it almost seems too sacred to speak of. Certainly, words can only convey an infinitely small idea of the grandeur and majesty of the heavens. No more interesting or inspiring subject could be imagined. For this very reason it was included in the Boy Scouts' curriculum. It has been the aim of the movement to inspire boys to high and lofty ideals. An earnest study of such a subject could have no other effect. As an inducement to the pursuance of this subject the Association offers a proficiency badge, known as the Starman's Badge of Merit. To win one of these badges the contender must, among other things, have a general knowledge of the nature and movements of the stars. He must be able to point out and name six constellations. In addition, he is required to have a general knowledge of the positions and movements of the earth, sun and moon, and of tides, eclipses, meteors, comets, sun spots and planets.

In an effort to assist the boys in the study of this and many other subjects a book known as "Boy Scout Tests and How to Pass Them" was recently published in England. It is intended to explain how a Scout may set about passing his tests, and to give him all the theoretical knowledge required. A copy is already in the hands of many Canadian Scouts.

Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, and author of numerous books, dealing with boy life, recently completed a new work known as the Wolf Cub's Handbook.

Written in a breezy and interesting manner, the book is devoted to a thorough study of the Wolf Cub movement. Its object seems to have been to explain in as simple language as possible the different tests, so that the Cubs might be able to read up the requirements of the various tests without having to wade through large books to get the information required.

Re-Writing World Law

Cyrus Townsend Brady in the New York Times

Do we wish Germany or England and France to draw up the new code? We know perfectly well what Germany's views are upon international law. They are based upon the principle of expediency. Their watchword is "might makes right." The working out of this principle is seen in invaded, outraged, ravaged, deported Belgium; in the wreck-strewn sea; in the brutal and cynical disregard of neutral right and non-combatant privilege; in devastated Serbia; in the persecution of Christian Armenia by Mohammedan Turkey; in the death in every circumstance of horror and shame of 600,000 peaceful, orderly people in Asia Minor, with the concentration of as many more in pestilential camps where they starve, contract disease and die. Do we wish international law written in these terms?

The victory of England and France and their allies will mean a new international law, in which every prescription, merciful and humane, of the old law will be re-written and many more added. In the re-writing of this new law, should it be devoted upon these powers, we will have a part. To have international law written in terms of civilization and humanity and the righteousness which is of God would almost be worth the awful expenditure of blood and treasure. For such a code of law it would be possible, I think, to organize an international police force which could compel would-be recalcitrant nations to respect it.

Which group of powers do we desire to see re-write international law? There can be but one answer to that question. Fully appreciating, then, the importance to us of this issue of the war, can we under any conditions sit calmly by and see England and France and Italy starved to death by an utterly immoral blockade? We cannot. We must not.

Mrs. Maloney—"How do ye loike the new kitchen cabinet that your Moike bought yez? Is it helpful?"

Mrs. Casey—"Tis not 'tis the most helpliss piece of furniture Oi ivir owned. Shure, when ye want to throw something at yure ould man yez hov got to look through a bally card index an hour before yez find out where ye have the roll'n oin."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

A Matter of Protection

Actor—I say, old man, I wish you'd advance me \$5 and take it out of my first week's salary.

Manager—But my dear fellow, suppose it happened that I couldn't pay your first week's salary, where would I be?



In every home Sloan's Liniment has earned its place in the medicine chest as a relief from pains and aches.

Quickly penetrates without rubbing and soothes the soreness.

Cleaner and more effective than musky plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains and strains use Sloan's Liniment. At all druggists, 25c. 50c. \$1.00.



The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

The Squire stood watching her miserably, wishing he could have borne the grief for her. Now and again he spoke to her as though he had been a child. At the moment he had hardly more consciousness about it than if she had been a child. He had not realized altogether that his feeling for Dolly Egerton was come to be something very different from

Tasty and



Satisfying

The convenient soda biscuit becomes a real treat when it's

Som-Mor Biscuit

It is quite out of the ordinary in crispness and flavor; as well as in price—in Packages only. Plain or Salted.

Another inexpensive and delicious treat—our

Vanilla Wafers



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what he had given Mary Champneys. For the moment there was no passion in his feelings for the girl, who was crying as though her heart were broken.

"You poor little thing!" he said, with a tender hand on her golden hair. "You poor child."

Outside the garden basked in the June sunlight. The leaves danced in the south wind. The bee buzzed in the heart of the rose; a bed of pinks gave out a spicy fragrance. Through the opening in the private hedge the sunshiny lawn beyond showed a little white-clad figure toddling with uncertain feet.

"Come, my dear," he said, with a hand on Dolly's shoulder. "I see little Susan is looking for you. She is coming this way."

Dolly made a spasmodic effort to dry her tears. Half-blindly she let him lead her down the path, by the herbaceous border. Susan had begun to emit small sounds of distress. "Dolly, where are you?" It was quite an adventure for Susan to have sought out Dolly. Apparently she was in haste. She had probably escaped from her mother, and was apprehensive of being caught.

A sharp note of recall came upon Susan's track. Susan looked round, uttered a little cry, and stumbled. Dolly ran to her, picked her up, and covered her with kisses.

The Squire left them together, and went on to talk to Mrs. Egerton, who was surveying the scene from an upper window of the house, with a sour expression on her beautiful face.

CHAPTER VIII.
Man to Man

After all the Squire had something to do to catch his 2:45 train. He had carried off Dolly and the child and Mrs. Egerton to Silverthorne, and left them there, exacting a promise that they would remain till he returned by the 5:45, by which train Lionel Egerton was coming home. That would put out of the question his seeing Hilary. Just as well, he was not very anxious to see Hilary till he had some satisfactory news of Lady South and Margaret. He was not sure how Hilary would take it. He and Margaret had been like brother and sister. Too close, the Squire said to himself, for love to spring up between them, else they ought to have been lovers.

Mrs. Egerton had no objection to spending the day at Silverthorne rather than at the New Cottage. The meals would be much better cooked and more daintily served; and, oddly enough, the lady, for all her grave, serious beauty, was not insensible to such considerations. The comparative poverty of the New Cottage fretted her. She felt herself much more at home at the Manor, where she could sit the long golden afternoon through with a novel or lie on the softest couches if she would, and not fear to hear the village beauty in the cottage kitchen breaking the crockery or stumbling over her own feet.

She had assented graciously to the Squire's suggestion that Dolly should not be allowed to sleep at the Old Cottage by herself for a while. She had been very gracious to the Squire, especially since he had become an art patron.

"She need never have slept there," she said, "if it was not for her own odd ways and her attitude about that horrid old dog. If it had been mine I should have had him put out of his misery long ago. I never thought it was sanitary for Dolly to have him in the cottage; but since she would have him I did my best to keep Susan from going there. I do not mind a cat in the house, but I think a dog's place is out of doors. I've taught Leo to think with me; or at least not to think against me. When we married, Leo was as bad about Keeper as Dolly."

The Squire was glad that Dolly had not heard the speech. He thought he could trust Lionel Egerton if he could not trust his wife. He would speak to him on the journey down. Meanwhile there was something to be done with which he could trust the old gardener at the Manor House.

After all he only just caught the 2:45, and when he reached Clappell Place he found that it was Mr. Langton's hour for seeing patients. He was shown into the waiting-room, where there were half a dozen people before him. There was nothing to do but await his turn with what composure he might.

He experienced all the dreariness of the doctor's waiting-room, dim with the colored pictures in the lower panes of the window that else would have looked out on leads. The window was tightly shut, as it invariably is in such places. There was a woolly plush cloth on the dining table, on which lay the pictorial papers of some weeks back, an illustrated guide-book, a book of photographs, and one or two sixpenny novels. Plainly Mr. Langton did not keep his own reading for the waiting room.

He sat down on a slippery leather

couch by the wall. Though there were several people in the room, there was a silence only broken by the ticking of the clock.

The place got on his nerves. He began to wonder what the other waiting people about him had to tell the doctor. There was a smell of disinfectants, of antiseptics in the room. He remembered his hospital days. His soldiering days. How far away they were! He felt that he was growing old.

One by one those who waited with him were summoned to the surgeon's consulting room. One by one they passed in and the door closed behind them. At last it was his turn. He, too, was beckoned by the manservant and passed through the door which was the gate of life or death to many who took that way.

The surgeon was bending over his case book, writing some observations when the Squire came in. He looked up. The light was strong in the room despite the blinds half way down, almost meeting the brise-bise curtains below. Mr. Langton recognized his visitor.

"Ah," he said, "you do not come to consult me professionally. Won't you take a seat?"

"I must apologize for coming in this way—intruding on time which must be valuable." The Squire spoke stiffly, and remained standing. "I meant to have called earlier in the day."

"Don't apologize. I should have been at the hospital or visiting patients at another hour. I am only afraid you may have had to wait. He had sat down with something of a weary air.

He leant back in his chair and waited for the Squire to speak. He looked what he was in his profession, at suit of solemn black. It became him. Gervase Langton was one of those men who, being plain-looking, pass for handsome, especially with women. His clean-shaven face, with the commanding mouth, the searching eyes, was of the kind to inspire confidence in nervous patients. He stood up after a pause with an air of saying that since his visitor would not sit he would not. The two tall men faced each other in the room

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Mercer—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Pack or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

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We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a Meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.

Hamilton, Canada.

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

smelling of chemicals, which the sun-ray, piercing under the blinds, made full of dusty notes. They were both tall men, equal adversaries, as they stood and faced each other.

"You wished to see me—?" The Squire, never very eloquent, found a difficulty in beginning. When he spoke it was to the point.

"It is about Lady South. Where is she?"

"By what right do you ask?" The right of an old friend. Lady South and her daughter are dear and honored friends of mine."

"Oh, I concede your right." The surgeon walked to the chimney-piece, picked up a cigarette, lit it, and came back.

"I am very sorry I cannot tell you," he said.

Against the light his profile revealed a haggardness which had not appeared in full face.

"You know where she is?" "Certainly; I know where she is. She has given me no permission to reveal her address. She is with her daughter. I am sorry I can say no more."

The Squire's face darkened. His eyes suddenly blazed. "You know that a lady does not leave her home in the circumstances in which Lady South left hers without provoking comment—gossip, if you will." He brought out the words with a jerk.

"I am very sorry. If there had been any other way she would have taken it."

The Squire was very angry. "Do you understand," he asked icily, "that when you and Lady South used to meet—surreptitiously—there was bound to be gossip?"

The other man answered him with a weary air.

"I suppose so, things and people being what they are. It was the only way. Margaret had sent for me. We had to persuade her mother between us. She took a good deal of persuasion, but we succeeded at last."

(To Be Continued.)

Money Spent By Tourists

C. P. R. Formulating Plans to Induce Tourists to Visit Western Canada

According to figures compiled by Canadian Pacific Railway officials, 10 per cent. of the money spent by tourists of the various boards of trade in Western Canada will co-operate with the railway officials to bring this additional revenue to the west. Plans to induce American tourists to visit the various tourists resorts in Canada are now nearing completion. Board of trade members will distribute literature, which is now being prepared, relating to their respective cities at all Canadian pleasure resorts.

All tourists travelling through Western Canada will be taken over lines which go through the most attractive districts. An effort will be made to impress upon the tourists the advantages Western Canada offers to settlers. The officials hope to induce tourists to urge their friends in Europe would amount to \$500,000,000, a sum equal to the value of the Canadian wheat crop in 1916. This money spent annually in the west would develop a record era of prosperity, officials assert. Officers at home to visit Western Canada and see for themselves the opportunities that await settlers. C. E. McPherson, assistant traffic manager of western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway has returned from a trip to California, where 10,000 American tourists are spending the winter and early spring. Many of these tourists will return to their homes in Chicago, New York, Detroit, Boston and other eastern cities over the Canadian Pacific through Western Canada. Mr. McPherson asserted.

Passenger officials are receiving many inquiries from American tourists regarding traffic accommodations to Alaska, where extra efforts are being made this year to attract tourists who before the war visited Europe. These visitors will pass through the grain districts of Western Canada and the Canadian Pacific Rockies. The unusually interesting attractions at Skagway, Alaska, 1,000 miles from Vancouver, and the health-producing climate at Atlin, one of the greatest summer health resorts in the world, are making a strong appeal to tourists.

Men Killed in War

The casualties in the European war to Jan. 1, 1917, according to a competent list issued in Washington, based on expert comparison and assembling of figures compiled from every available source, have been 9,203,200 combatants killed, wounded, captured and missing, of which the loss sustained by the Entente Allies is computed to be 5,819,400 and by the Central Powers, 3,384,800.

The compilation estimated that the total of men killed has been 4,341,200, the number of wounded 2,448,500, and the number of captured and missing, 2,314,500.

Good Going

A Northumberland county (Ontario) man says in part: "One of our good old cooks said the other day, in reply to a query about the nature of the forthcoming dinner. 'Men' he said, 'you don't seem to understand army cooking. We just throw everything into the pot and offer up a prayer. If it burns you'll have a roast, and if it boils you'll have a stew, and there you are.'"



Do You Play Any Outdoor Game?

If you don't you should—that is if you're physically fit. Our

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 62 T

includes every requisite for every Outdoor Summer Game played in Canada. Copies mailed on request.

THE HINGSTON-SMITH ARMS CO. Ltd.



Main St.

Winnipeg

Trade Mark

20,000,000 Casualties

A German who became a millionaire from making war profits has founded a Frankfurt institute for the study of the consequences of war, and is now publishing a monthly journal in the German and English language. In the last issue the total losses of men in killed, wounded and sick in all theatres of war is estimated at about 20,000,000.

PERSONALS.

Well-known Women.

Chatham, Ont.—"I was sick for about four years. Got very weak, could not eat to amount to anything. I got very thin and had no strength at all. I was very much discouraged at times—thought I was never going to get better. I could not walk a block without feeling all tired-out. I took different medicines but did not get the help I needed. A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began to take it with the 'Pleasant Pellets' and by the time I had taken two bottles I was well on the road to recovery, and in six months I was entirely well. My appetite came back and I gained in flesh. Now I am as strong and healthy as any one could wish to be. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines and I am glad of the opportunity to give testimony in their favor; they have done wonders for me."—Miss THELMA PARKER, 141 E. King St.

Chatham, Ont.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's medicine with good results. I was weak and run down, lost my appetite and got very thin. I took 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and these two medicines built me up in a very short space of time so that I felt as well as ever. I found them to be all that is recommended of them; they are good."—Mrs. WM. WEISER, Cor. Taylor & Grand Ave., E., Chatham, Ont.

Every woman who has backache, headache, low spirits, sleepless nights, owes it to herself to speedily overcome the trouble before a breakdown causes prostration. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a non-alcoholic remedy that any ailing woman can safely take because it is prepared from roots and herbs with pure glycerine, containing tonic properties.

A War Innovation

The war has produced the lady chimney-sweep. In Camberwell, London, England, Mr. G. Gould's daughter, whose husband joined the army in the early days of the war, has bravely cast aside all feminine prejudice against smoky work and assists her father on his daily round. She is only twenty, and not only does she push the barrow, but she can push the brushes and carry the bags on occasion. She starts out fresh and neat in the early morning, and arrives back tired and sooty—but always happy.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Balm in Asseptic Tubes, 50c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Adv.

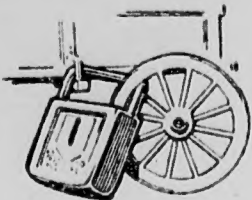
RHEUMATISM CONQUERED

"I have been for the last two years a cripple with Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I tried almost everything known to medical science to relieve me of the intense pain and inflammation. I sought change of climate in Kentucky and other Southern points without relief. Your manager in this city recommended GIN PILLS and I have since taken eight boxes and am now cured. I consider

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS
the conqueror of Rheumatism and Kidney Diseases.

G. D. Reid,
All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.



Prevent locked wheels and hot boxes by the use of

MICA AXLE GREASE

Mica forms a smooth coating on the axle spindle—keeps it cool and well lubricated.

THE
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT
CANADA

The Heart of a Piano is the
Action. Insist on the
Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Money Orders
are on sale in five thousand offices
throughout Canada.

Their Dangerous Enemy

Germans Admit That England's
Strength Was Underestimated

The Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten says: When, in August, 1914, Lord Kitchener coined the phrase "For England the war will only begin in 1916," we smiled at him, since we believed that long before then we should have resumed our peaceful occupations. But in the meantime we had to learn that we gravely underestimated the English as a nation. We know now that our real enemy sits upon the islands, and that he will ruthlessly employ every means to bring us to the ground. The English will fill all gaps and store up new and colossal supplies, which will enable them to expend many times more ammunition than they have now at their disposal. What we have to do is to turn all Germany into one colossal munitions factory.

Grape-Nuts

contains the rich supplies of phosphate of potash grown in wheat and barley. Its mission is therefore clear and plain—it supplies what ordinary food lacks. And it does its work in a sturdy, straightforward, dependable way, as tens of thousands of its users can testify.

"There's a Reason"

W. N. U. 1152

The Growth of Canada

The Immense Strides Made by the
Dominion During the Past
Fifty Years

Mr. Frank Yeigh's 5,000 facts about Canada, always a valuable publication, seems particularly timely in the year of the jubilee anniversary of confederation. Our progress in fifty years may be illustrated by a few figures. Population has increased from less than three and a half millions to eight millions, as estimated. Postoffice savings deposits have increased from less than a quarter of a million to forty millions. Trade is more than ten times as great as at confederation. Railway mileage is sixteen times as great. Wheat exports have increased sixty times. Manufactures have increased five times. All this, of course, refers to material growth. Many things cannot be expressed in figures.

Yet without this material growth Canada might have been a source of weakness and anxiety to the rest of the empire, instead of a source of confidence and strength. Education, political development, all the signs of a high civilization will be observed by those who read the history of half a century of United Canada. From the Toronto Star.

Says She Suffered
For Many Years

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURED HER KIDNEY
TROUBLES

Mrs. Felix Aschah Found no Relief in
Doctors or Hospital Treatment, but
Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought a
Speedy Cure.

Haldimand, Gaspe Co., Que. (Special)—Mrs. Felix Aschah is telling her numerous friends here that her complete recovery from kidney disease from which she suffered for years is due to the splendid work of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain," Mrs. Aschah says. "I suffered for years. I was attended by a doctor and was also treated at a hospital. I suffered from stiffness in the joints, I had a bitter taste, especially in the morning, and at times was subject to severe headaches. I had a pressure and often a sharp pain at the top of my head and my skin itched and burned at night.

"Neither from the doctor nor at the hospital did I get any permanent relief. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and two boxes did me so much good I feel like recommending them to everyone who has kidney trouble."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. That makes good health all over the body. That's why those cured are so enthusiastic in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Proved

"Is your wife economical?"
"Very. Look at the clothes that she makes me wear."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, it acts internally and acts through the blood in the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

His Bit

Small Boy (to wounded Tommy in street)—"If you ever feel that a little excitement would buck you up, my scooter is always at your service."—Windsor Magazine.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

No Doubt About That

"What! Paid \$50 for a hat. Woman, are you mad?"
"No; but it's plain to be seen that you are."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

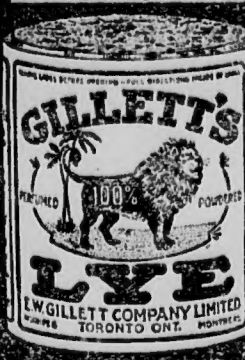
The Horse's Shoulders

When the spring work begins it is high time to give the horse's shoulders proper attention. To work a horse with a sore shoulder is barbarous. The collar should fit so that one can easily get the hand between the bottom of it and the horse's throat. If it is too large it will be sure to make the neck sore, and if too small it will choke when the horse pulls. Never use a pad under a collar so as to make it fit; a pad keeps all air out from under the collar and the shoulders soon scald in hot weather. The first thing to do when going to work a colt is to see whether there is a collar to fit him. If not, go and buy one.

Pa's Interpretation

"Pa, what does it mean about riches having wings?"
"It means beware of taking fliers in the stock market, my son."

MADE IN CANADA



Used for making
hard and soft soap, for
softening water, for clean-
ing, disinfecting and for over
500 other purposes.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

May Soon Be Wearing Codfish Shoes

The United States government experiments to develop leather from shark and other fish skins are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. In addition to the skins of sharks experiments were made with the skins of such fish as cod, halibut and sturgeon.

SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomachs and bowels; whose teething is painful; digestion bad and who cannot sleep well—can be made healthy and happy with Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Wilfrid Dams, Val Brilliant, Que., writes: "Please send me a box of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation and vomiting and am well pleased with the result." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Careless Hero

The Morning Caller—Vos you ze man vot safe mine little boy from drowning yesterday?

The Rescuer—Yes, I am.

The Morning Caller—Zen where's his cap?—London Sketch.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many unguents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

Never Can Tell

"He—Do you think your father would consent to my marrying you?"
She—He might. Father's so eccentric.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Every-where.

No Peace for Him

Willie was out walking with his mother when she thought she saw a boy on the other side of the street making faces at her darling.

"Willie," asked mother, "is that horrid boy making faces at you?"
"He is," replied Willie, giving his coat a tug. "Now, mother, don't start any peace talk—you just hold my coat for about five minutes."—Exchange.

Canning Whale Meat

Flesh of the Whale Now Being In-
troduced to the American Table

Fresh whale meat is being sold in the markets at Los Angeles, while at Long Beach a fish cannery is preparing and packing it for general consumption. This is the first time, so far as can be learned, that the flesh of the whale has been introduced for the American table. In Japan, however, it forms an important part of the diet for the poorer classes, and in New Zealand large quantities of it are canned for South Sea Islanders. A humpback whale will yield as much as 80,000 lbs. of meat, in addition to blubber, oil, and bone. The flesh is of coarse grain, and when prepared has a distinctive flavor that is somewhat similar to that of venison. But besides being palatable, 98 per cent. of the material it contains is digestible, a ratio that is 7 per cent. higher than ordinary beef. The advection which persons in this country usually manifest when attempts are made to encourage the consumption of things known domestically but not popularly looked upon as foods, has not been experienced in California with whale meat. A few weeks ago five tons of the meat was retailed in Los Angeles at 14 cents a pound.

No Asthma Remedy Like It. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is distinctly different from other so-called remedies. Were this not so, it would not have continued its great work of relief until known from ocean to ocean for its wonderful value. Kellogg's, the foremost and best of all asthma remedies, stands upon a reputation founded in the hearts of thousands who have known its benefit.

Newly Wed, Apparently

Doctor—You must give up all sweet things.

Patient—Good heavens, doctor. Must I divorce my wife?

TO STOP BAD COUGH

Soothe Dry, Irritated Throat With Parment
Syrup. Says This Old-Fashioned
Cough Medicine Is the Best

We are told that the old time remedies are best and invariably contain less harmful yet better medicine than those which are in use today. This being so, undoubtedly the following old fashioned recipe which is quick acting will be welcomed by many as there seems to be a regular epidemic of coughs at the present time. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce Parment (double strength), take this home and add to it a quarter pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open, air passages of your head should clear and your breathing become easy. Parment syrup is pleasant to take, easy to prepare and costs little. Every person who has a stubborn cough, hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c. post note or money order. Address: International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

Wood's Phospholine.

The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Depression, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Inclined to Blame)

Large Lumber Exports
From British Columbia

Over thirty million feet of lumber board measure, were exported from the province of British Columbia during the year 1916, according to the Industrial Progress and Commercial Record. Of this, 1,800,000 feet went to Australia, 124,000 feet to New Zealand, 10,000,000 feet to Great Britain, 11,300,000 feet to South Africa, 2,600,000 feet to Japan, 62,899,000 feet to China, 40,000 feet to Siberia, 948,000 feet to Fiji, and 627,000 feet to Peru.

Instant Relief when
"OFF-COLOUR"

Dull and Depressed.

When off colour suspect your liver. But—and it is a very big but—don't weaken your system by taking strong purgatives or blood-chilling salts. Follow the nature-way. Strengthen your liver and bowels by means of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief, and bright health will follow natural action of the reinvigorated organs.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief.

Price 50 Cents, from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold P. Ritchie and Co., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax, 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's
Instant Relief
Prepared from
LIVER TONICS
ANTACIDS
CARMINATIVES
LAXATIVES

CANADIANS WANTED FOR
NAVAL SERVICEFor Duty off
the Coast of Canada.

Applications for immediate service as officers in the Canadian Naval Patrols are requested from ex-officers in the Royal Navy, the Naval Reserve, or men holding Officers' Certificates in the Mercantile Marine. Seamen, Stokers and Engine Room Ratings are also wanted at once.

PAY Officers from \$2.50 per day and \$30.00 monthly and upwards to dependents. Men from \$1.05 per day and separation allowance. Must be sons of British subjects. Ages 18 to 45. Men from 18 to 38 are wanted also for immediate service in the Overseas Division of the R. N. C. V. R. Experience not necessary—accepted recruits proceed at once to England for training. Pay \$1.10 a day and upwards. Separation as in C.E.F.

APPLY TO THE NEAREST NAVAL RE-
CRUITING STATION
or to The Naval Recruiting Secretary,
305 Wellington St., Ottawa.

See the new

Massey-Harris Spreader : : :

It is a low-down Spreader
It is well built, on a steel frame
It is an easy draft Spreader
It spreads seven feet wide
It will do the work satisfactorily

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.
AGENTS -o- DIDSBURY

P. PALLESEN

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY, CALGARY

CREAM PATRONS!

We are here at your service at all times and pay highest prices going.

Remember, we want your Eggs and cream.

We are here to stay and this you can depend on.

Our local branch man you will find willing to cooperate with you at all times.

Don't forget the location, one door north of the Post Office.

Our Motto: "Live and Let Live."

Yours truly,

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY BRANCH

A. L. WEBB, Local Manager

CREAMERIES AT

CALGARY — OLDS — CAMROSE

PAY When You
Graduate
Garbutt Business College, Calgary

Notice--Town of Didsbury

In the matter of the Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury.

Take notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury for the year 1917 will be submitted for confirmation to the presiding judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary, at the sitting of the said court to be held at the court room in the Town of Didsbury, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10.30 A.M.

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this 26th day of March, 1917.

A. BRUSSO
Secretary-Treasurer of the
Town of Didsbury.

Notice--Westerdale Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that his Honor Judge Jennison, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated March 29th, A.D. 1917, has appointed Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court Room, in the town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1916.

A. McNAUGHTON,
Secretary-Treasurer

ESTRAY

On the south east half of Sec. 13, Tp. 28, Rge. 31, W. 4, coming 2-yr.-old steer, no visible brand, red, brockel face, white under belly, tail white tipped. Been in the neighborhood since July 1916. W. P. Sick, Brand Reader.

Notice--Mountain View Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, in the Province of Alberta. Take notice that his Honor Judge Jennison, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, by order dated February 26th, A.D. 1917, has appointed Wednesday, the sixth day of June, 1917, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room, in the town of Didsbury, as the time and place for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1916.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands at the Court of Confirmation, held at Didsbury, Alberta, on the 7th day of June, 1916, and unless such lands are redeemed on or before the 7th day of June, 1917, will be absolutely forfeited for non-payment of taxes.

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this 23rd day of April, 1917.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310

Sec.	Tr.	Rge.	West 4th M.
S.W. Qr. of 3	31	27	West 4th M.
N.W. Qr. of 6	32	27	"
S.E. Qr. of 19	31	28	"
S.W. Qr. of 19	31	28	"
N.W. Qr. of 19	31	28	"
N.E. Qr. of 19	31	28	"
S.E. Qr. of 24	33	29	"
S.W. Qr. of 24	33	29	"

Births

MADSON — On Monday, April 9th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Madson a son.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. Jake Hisey of Cremore, Ont., was a visitor with his sister-in-law Mrs. (Rev.) D. H. Marshall on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Jim Murdock of Minnesota, unexpectedly arrived here on a visit to his brother, Mr. Frank Murdock, on Friday last.

Mrs. J. M. Reed wishes to announce that she will be "at home" on Wednesday afternoon, May 2nd.

Mrs. B. E. Spink, who has been in poor health for some time, left last week for a visit to Banff for a few weeks.

Mr. Jaffray Wood of the staff of the Bank of Montreal, Red Deer, was a visitor with Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Evans over the week end.

The local Rebekah lodge will hold a dance in the I.O.O.F. hall on Wednesday, May 2nd. Mr. W. Farrington will supply the music.

Mr. Kendrick, who has been appointed local manager of the Carlyle Dairy Co., has purchased the Hembling residence opposite the school.

Mr. A. J. Malmas, of Wetaskiwin, a veterinary surgeon, has arrived in Didsbury and is going to settle here. Mrs. Malmas will join her husband in a few days. They will be located at the Rosebud hotel until they can get a residence.

A meeting of the Town Council was held last week but outside of making arrangements to sell water from the electric light plant to the Carlyle Dairy Co. of Calgary and going over the drainage of the town no other business was taken up.

Capt. E. E. Topliffe of the C. A. M.C., a former school principal in Didsbury, was a visitor in town this week. Capt. Topliffe is home on leave. He has seen a considerable portion of the world since leaving Canada about two years ago. After serving in England for some time he was transferred to Egypt and is now home to take examinations for further degrees.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGhee and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ryckman were visitors at Edmonton over the week end. They report the north country just as far behind seeding operations as we are. They also report that flags were flying at half-mast for Lieut. J. E. Stauffer, M.L.A., in the City.

A bad runaway took place west of town last week with the result that Mr. C. A. Switzer, of Wetaskiwin, had an arm broken in two places. Another traveller, Mr. Gibson, who was with Mr. Switzer, was also hurt but not seriously. W. Burrell, the driver, owner of the south end livery barn, was also shaken up and bruised.

Neapolis News

The many friends of Mr. Pirie Barnes are glad to see him back from the hospital.

Mrs. J. H. Cummins spent a few days with Mrs. Hembling last week.

The many friends of Mrs. P. H. Lantz has the sincere sympathy of the Neapolis community on account of the death of Mr. Lantz who was formerly a resident in the Neapolis district.

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSMOND, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

Sudden Death of Mr. P. H. Lantz

(Continued from page 1)

feeling very poorly and was considering going to a warmer country but death intervened and he has passed away from his earthly troubles.

Besides his wife, who lives in Didsbury and his son R. E. who is on his own farm near Neapolis, Mr. Lantz leaves five brothers and three sisters, one brother, G. W., moving into the district about one month ago on to P. H. Lantz's old farm.

The funeral took place at Didsbury on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Armstrong of Carstairs officiating.

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

Red Feather Photoplay's presents

"Temptation and The Man"

A drama of the great white way with Hobert Henley, Sidney Bracey, Clara Beyers, A. Sydel, Dowling.

IN FIVE ACTS

Produced by Robert Hill

Also a Lecture

AND PART FILMS BY J. D. JOHNSON

as shown in Calgary this week

This is wonderful scenery and cannot be surpassed; interesting and educating lecture and should be seen and heard by everyone.

Will commence at 8.30 sharp

Admission 35c and 15c

THE TANKS ARE COMING

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Didsbury was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands at the Court of Confirmation held at Didsbury, Alberta, on the Seventh day of June, A. D. 1916, and unless such lands are redeemed on or before the Seventh day of June, 1917, will be absolutely forfeited for nonpayment of taxes.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1917.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer
of the Town of Didsbury.

Lots	Block	Plan
22	1	1427H
4	J	2678H
19 and 20	18	115 O
1, 2, 3, 4	Z	3940A.K.
VC 117		Plan 14 Reference Book 1
VS 197	Z	Plan 14 Reference Book 1
5	J	2678H
W 1/2	2	3880N
23 to 28 & 1 to 6	19	110 O
15 to 19	2	1427H
15	14	5116 I
18, 21, 22	15	5116 I
7 to 11	16	5116 I
14 to 23	16	5116 I
14 and 15	17	5116 I
2 and 3	18	110 O
5 to 14	18	110 O
All	D	1456K
All	C	5116 I
6 to 10	Y	3940A K
1 to 5	Y	3940A K
13 to 17	Y	3940A K
18 to 24	Y	3940A K
5 to 10	Z	3940A K
11 to 17	Z	3940A K
18 to 24	Z	3940A K
Unsurveyed portion N. W. 18 31-1-5, 8 acres Q.W. 172		Plan 14 Reference Book 1
13	2	1427H
12	15	5116 I
7	1	1427H
7, 8, 9	13	1456K
3 H 217	Part M	3880N
2 and 15	A	263L



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for
Union Bank of Canada.
Royal Bank of Canada.
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Town of Didsbury.
MONEY TO LOAN
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

VETERINARY SURGEON
Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS

Title to same vested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1910. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for Homesteads and Sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing land and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.